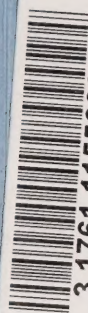


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SOCIAL SECURITY and PUBLIC WELFARE SERVICES in CANADA

1972



Health
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Canada

Santé et
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Canada

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SOCIAL SECURITY AND PUBLIC WELFARE SERVICES
IN CANADA, 1972

NOTE

This publication replaces the welfare sections of the former annual report, Health and Welfare Services in Canada. Readers who wish to have comparable material on health programs may obtain a copy of Health Services in Canada by writing to:

Health Economics and Statistics
Directorate,
Health Branch,
Department of National Health
and Welfare,
Brooke Claxton Building,
OTTAWA, Ontario.
K1A 0K9

SOCIAL SECURITY AND PUBLIC WELFARE SERVICES IN CANADA

1972

Policy Research, Planning and Evaluation (Welfare) Branch

Published by Authority of
The Honourable Marc Lalonde
Minister of National Health and Welfare

Maurice LeClair, M.D.
Deputy Minister of National Health

A.W. Johnson
Deputy Minister of National Welfare

March 1973



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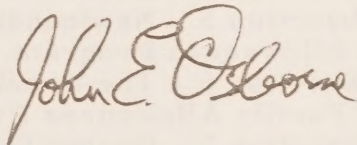
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PREFACE

This bulletin contains descriptions of the social security and welfare programs of the Department of National Health and Welfare and of provincial departments of social welfare. The basic data were prepared for the chapter, "Health, Welfare and Social Security" of the Canada Year Book, 1973, but additional data have been included in this publication where the same space limitations do not apply.

Prior to 1972, material on welfare and social security constituted Part II of "Health and Welfare Services in Canada" which was prepared in the former Research and Statistics Directorate. With the reorganization of research and planning functions in the Department in 1971-72, it was decided that separate publications should be prepared for welfare and for health programs. It is hoped that the two publications will serve as useful reference documents for people interested in one or both of these fields.

The Branch is indebted to many officers of the Department for contributing to or preparing a number of sections; other sections were prepared by the staff of the Policy Research, Planning and Evaluation Branch.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "John E. Osborne". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first letters of each word being capitalized and prominent.

John E. Osborne
Assistant Deputy Minister
Research, Planning and Evaluation (Welfare)

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FOREWORD

A number of changes and developments occurred during 1971 and 1972 which affected rates of benefit or had other program implications.

Under an amendment to the Old Age Security Act passed in December 1970, the maximum Guaranteed Income Supplement payments were raised, effective April 1, 1971, to \$55 for a single pensioner and to \$95 for a married couple, both of whom were pensioners. A further amendment in May 1972 provided that both the Old Age Security pension, previously set at \$80 as from January 1971, and the GIS were to be escalated by the full amount of the increase in the Consumer Price Index effective January 1, 1972, and thereafter at April 1 of each year starting in 1973. Previously the increase in the combined OAS-GIS pension was based on the Pension Index established under the Canada Pension Plan and was limited to 2 per cent of the combined pension.

Benefits payable in 1971 and 1972 to survivors and disabled persons under the Canada Pension Plan were increased by two per cent effective January of each year and the maximum pensionable earnings under that program were raised to \$5,400 for 1971 and \$5,500 for 1972. Discussions have been proceeding between the federal and provincial governments regarding possible amendments to the Plan.

In 1972, an amendment to the Quebec Pension Plan raised the maximum pensionable earnings, improved widows' and disability pensions, removed the reduction in benefits for orphans when the number of children exceeds four and for children of a disabled contributor, raised the maximum escalation from 2 to 3 per cent, and improved the retirement test. As the Canada and Quebec Pension Plans now differ, administrative arrangements have been made to deal with dual contributors.

A Federal-Provincial Conference of Welfare Ministers was held in Ottawa on June 7 and 8, 1971, to discuss possible improvement in the income security system in Canada, their findings to be reported for consideration to the Constitutional Conference to be held later that month in British Columbia. However, the provisions relating to social policy considered at that conference were not endorsed by all of the provincial governments.

A Bill to provide benefits in respect of dependent children was introduced in Parliament and received its first reading on September 13, 1971. This program, referred to as the Family Income Security Plan

(FISP), was intended to replace the Family and Youth Allowances programs, and to increase the amount of the payments on a selective basis with highest payments to families with the lowest incomes gradually decreasing up to a specified income limit beyond which no payments would be made. However, the Bill was not proceeded with and it was reintroduced in the following session on March 15, 1972, but did not become law.

The financing of the Old Age Security Fund was also changed. Up to the end of 1971 the Fund received its revenues through taxes on sales, corporations and individuals, but under an amendment to the Old Age Security Act, effective January 1, 1972, an amount estimated to be equal to what would have been received if those taxes had not been repealed is transferred from the general revenue fund and is credited to the OAS fund.

GIS benefits were excluded from taxable income beginning with the taxation year 1971 under an amendment to the Income Tax Act.

In January 1972 the Department of National Health and Welfare established a Family Planning Division in the Welfare Allowances and Services Branch to be responsible for the federal planning program. The Division convened the First National Conference on Family Planning February 28 to March 2, 1972 to assess progress in the development of family planning services and to consider how public and voluntary organizations could cooperate effectively to improve services.

In July 1972 the Minister of National Health and Welfare announced the establishment within the Department of a day care information centre and the availability of extra funds for day care services through the extension of federal sharing to costs of equipment, materials and operational expenditures.

In September 1972 the Department of National Health and Welfare introduced the New Horizons Program under which cash grants are made available to groups of retired citizens for activities of their own choice to benefit themselves and the community.

The Fitness and Amateur Sport program was divided into two divisions: Sport Canada and Recreation Canada to reflect the twin objectives of competitive excellence and mass participation. In March 1971 the Administrative Centre for Sport and Recreation was opened to house 33 agencies.

There were a number of significant changes in provincial social assistance programs. British Columbia increased the provincial share of municipal assistance costs from 80 to 85 per cent, and in December 1972 introduced two new programs providing for a minimum income of \$200 a month for handicapped persons and for persons in receipt of the Guaranteed Income Supplement. Alberta merged the Department of Health and the Department of Social Development. New Brunswick in 1971 separated the Department of Health and Welfare, and in 1972 renamed the latter, the Department of Social Services. Prince Edward Island revised its assistance program in 1972 and renamed the Department of Welfare, the Department of Social Services. Quebec proclaimed in force the Act respecting health and social services which provides for the reorganization of the health and social services delivery system. Newfoundland divided the Department of Social Services and Rehabilitation to form the Department of Social Assistance to be responsible for the social assistance program and the Department of Recreation and Rehabilitation to be responsible for child welfare, welfare institutions, programs on youth and aging, rehabilitation, school for the deaf, school for the blind, and fitness and amateur sport.

PART I - SOCIAL SECURITY AND PUBLIC WELFARE SERVICES

Responsibility for social welfare is shared by all levels of government. Comprehensive income-maintenance measures such as the Canada Pension Plan, old age security pensions, the guaranteed income supplement, family allowances, youth allowances, and unemployment insurance, where nationwide coordination is required, are administered federally. The federal government gives substantial aid to the provinces in meeting the costs of public assistance and also provides services for special groups such as veterans, Indians, Eskimos, and immigrants. The Department of National Health and Welfare is generally responsible for federal welfare matters, although the Departments of Veterans Affairs, Indian Affairs and Northern Development, and Manpower and Immigration operate programs for specific groups.

Administration of welfare services is primarily the responsibility of the provinces but the provision of services is often assumed by local authorities, generally with financial aid from the province.

Section 1 - Federal Social Security Programs

Subsection 1 - Canada Pension Plan

The Act establishing the Canada Pension Plan received Royal Assent on April 3, 1965 and was proclaimed in force on May 5 of the same year. Collection of contributions commenced in January 1966, and in January 1967 the first benefits were paid in the form of retirement pensions. In February 1968 the first survivors' benefits were paid, and in February 1970 the first disability benefits were paid. The Plan represents an important milestone in Canadian social development. It will enable millions of people to make financial provision for their retirement and to protect themselves and their dependents or survivors against loss of income in the event of the disability or death of the head of the family.

The Plan is universally applicable throughout Canada, except in the Province of Quebec, where a comparable pension plan has been established. The Canada and Quebec Pension Plans are closely coordinated and operate virtually as a single program⁽¹⁾. Together,

(1) In 1972, Quebec made changes in the Quebec Pension Plan (See Section 3, Subsection 8 - Quebec Pension Plan). Administrative arrangements have been worked out to deal with dual contributors and the Canada and Quebec Pension Plans.

they cover almost all members of the labour force in Canada. Benefit credits accrued under the Canada or Quebec Plans are portable throughout Canada. A contributor who may have worked for more than one employer during his lifetime or who may be self-employed for all or part of his working life will accumulate pension credits regardless of where he may work in Canada. In addition, benefits under the Plan are payable to beneficiaries whether or not they live in Canada.

The maximum pensionable earnings for a year were \$5,000 for 1966 and 1967, \$5,100 for 1968, \$5,200 for 1969, \$5,300 for 1970, \$5,400 for 1971 and \$5,500 for 1972. From 1973 to 1975, the figure of \$5,500 will be adjusted in line with changes in the Pension Index which, in turn, is based on the Consumer Price Index. Beginning in 1976, the maximum pensionable earnings for a year will be adjusted in accordance with changes in the Earnings Index to reflect changes in average wage and salary levels in Canada.

To participate in the Plan, a person must be between the ages of 18 to 70 and earn more than \$600 yearly as an employee, or at least \$800 if he is self-employed. In 1972, contributions were made on earnings between \$600 and \$5,500 a year in the case of both employees and self-employed persons. Employees contribute at the rate of 1.8 per cent and a matching contribution is made by their employers; self-employed persons contribute at the rate of 3.6 per cent. No contributions are to be made by persons while they are receiving disability pensions or after they commence to receive retirement pensions. Although contributions are made on annual earnings between \$600 and the maxima referred to above, benefits are calculated on total earnings up to that maximum. That is, while contributions are not paid on the first \$600 of annual earnings, that amount is nevertheless included in the calculation of benefits.

The earnings-related component of the benefit which a person is entitled to receive under the Canada Pension Plan is based on the contributor's average pensionable earnings. Before this average is calculated, however, all earnings are adjusted in line with the average of the maxima on pensionable earnings during the benefit year and the two preceding years. Thus, when a benefit first becomes payable, the earnings on which it is based are related to the maximum on pensionable earnings at that time rather than to the maximum when the earnings were received.

Benefits are classified under three main headings: Retirement Pensions; Survivors' Benefits, consisting of a widow's pension, a disabled widower's pension, orphans' benefits and a lump sum death

benefit; and Disability Benefits, comprising pensions for disabled contributors and benefits for their dependent children.

From 1970 on, Retirement Pensions became payable to contributors who are 65 years of age or over provided that, if under age 70, they were retired from regular employment. For contributors who have reached 70 years of age, retirement pensions are payable regardless of whether they are retired. They become payable at their full rate beginning in January 1976. This rate amounts to 25 per cent of what the updated pensionable earnings of contributors have averaged since January 1, 1966, or from age 18, whichever comes later.

Contributors who become eligible for retirement pensions prior to 1976 receive reduced amounts. In the calculation of Retirement Pensions that commence during this period, pensionable earnings are averaged over ten years or 120 months. The only exception occurs where a disability pension has been paid, in which case the time during which that pension was in pay is deducted from the ten years and the remaining period used for averaging purposes. In the calculation of retirement pensions that commence after 1975, provision is made to assist the contributor who may have had periods of low or no earnings during his contributory period. This is accomplished by dropping out the number of months during which contributions may have been made after age 65, and either by using the pensionable earnings in those months in place of earlier periods of lesser or no earnings, or by dropping such pensionable earnings out of the calculation if they are less favourable to him. Also dropped out of the calculation are up to 15 per cent of the number of months he could have contributed before age 65 and the earnings in an equal number of months, although the dropout must not reduce the number of months for averaging purposes to less than 120.

A person under 70 years of age who is in receipt of a retirement pension must meet an earnings test. In 1972, the maximum annual remuneration from employment he may earn without affecting the amount of his pension is \$960. Should his yearly earnings exceed this figure, his pension is reduced as follows. When annual employment earnings are between \$960 and \$1,600, the reduction will equal 50 per cent of the amount over \$960, or an amount of up to \$320 per year; if earnings exceed \$1,600, the amount deducted will be \$320 plus the actual amount earned over \$1,600. However, the amount of pension is not subject to reduction for any month in which the pensioner does not earn over \$80. At age 70, a contributor is entitled to receive the full amount of his retirement pension regardless of the amount of his earnings.

Survivors' Benefits became payable in February 1968. They are paid to or on behalf of the survivors of a deceased contributor who has made contributions for the present minimum qualifying period of three years for those whose benefits commence before 1975.

A woman who is widowed between ages 45 and 65 is entitled to a widow's pension consisting of the flat-rate component plus $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of her husband's retirement pension. The flat-rate component is equal to \$25 multiplied by the ratio of the Pension Index for the year in which the contributor dies to the Pension Index for 1967. Thus, for 1972, the flat-rate component is \$27.60. Should her husband not be in receipt of a retirement pension at the time of his death, such a pension is calculated in prescribed manner for the purposes of computing the amount of the widow's pension. If a woman is widowed under age 45, the same pension is paid provided she has dependent or disabled children or is herself disabled. If she does not meet any of these requirements, her pension is reduced by an amount equal to $1/120$ for each month she is less than age 45 at the time of her husband's death. Accordingly, if a woman is widowed at age 35 or less, and has no dependent or disabled children and is not herself disabled, she will not receive a widow's pension until she reaches 65 years of age, unless she becomes disabled in the meantime.

A widow aged 65 or over receives a widow's pension equal to 60 per cent of her husband's retirement pension, regardless of her age at the time her husband died or whether she was receiving a widow's pension before she became 65. Again, if her husband was not in receipt of a retirement pension at the time of his death, one is calculated in prescribed manner in order to compute the amount of the widow's pension. Women who receive widows' pensions may also have contributed to the Canada Pension Plan themselves and consequently may be entitled to retirement or disability pensions in their own right. In such cases, the widow's pension will be combined with the other pension, in accordance with a prescribed formula, but the combined total cannot exceed the maximum retirement pension payable under the Act.

Orphan's benefits are payable on behalf of a deceased contributor's unmarried dependent children. The rate for each of the first four children is equal to the flat-rate component of the widow's pension (\$27.60 for 1972); for more than four children the total benefit, which is divided equally among the children, is the sum of \$27.60 for each of four and half of that amount for each child in excess of four. Benefits are payable until the child reaches age 18 or up to age 25 if he continues to attend school or university full time.

A disabled widower's pension is payable where he was wholly or substantially dependent on his wife for financial support at the time of her death. The test of disability is the same as that for a person who claims a disability pension and the pension formula is the same as that for a disabled widow age 45 or more.

When a contributor dies, a lump-sum death benefit equal to six times his monthly retirement pension will be paid to his estate. This benefit is subject to a maximum of 10 per cent of the maximum pensionable earnings which, for 1972, would mean a payment not exceeding \$550. Should a contributor not be in receipt of a retirement pension at the time of his death, a calculation is made in prescribed manner for purposes of establishing the amount of the death benefit.

Disability Pensions became payable in 1970. A contributor is considered to be disabled if he has a physical or mental disability that is so severe and likely to continue so long that he is incapable of regularly pursuing any substantially gainful occupation. Disability pensions, plus benefits for the dependent children of disabled contributors, are available provided contributions have been made to the Plan for the present minimum qualifying period of five years. The amount of the pension consists of a flat-rate payment equal to the flat-rate component of a widow's pension plus 75 per cent of what the contributor's monthly retirement pension would have been had he reached age 65 when his disability pension commenced. Benefits are payable on behalf of a disabled contributor's dependent children at the same rates and under essentially the same circumstances as the orphan's benefits.

All monthly benefits are adjusted upwards annually if the changes in the Pension Index warrant it. Benefits in payment in each year have been increased by two per cent effective each January commencing in 1968.

Any contributor or beneficiary under the Plan has the right to appeal decisions with which he is dissatisfied. Appeals by employees and employers regarding coverage and contributions are first made to the Minister of National Revenue and, if the individual is not satisfied with the Minister's decision, he may appeal to the Pension Appeals Board whose decision is final. For self-employed persons, appeals with reference to the assessment of their earnings for Canada Pension Plan purposes are treated in the same way as appeals under the Income Tax Act. With respect to benefits, there is a three-stage

appeal procedure: first, to the Minister of National Health and Welfare; second, to a Review Committee, and third, to the Pension Appeals Board whose decision is final.

The legislation provides for the investment of the funds that accrue from monthly contributions, less the estimated amounts required to pay benefits and administrative costs over a three-month period. These funds are made available to each province on the basis of the relationship between the contributions made to the Plan by and on behalf of residents of that province and the total contributions made to the Plan. Funds not borrowed by the provinces are invested in federal securities. The Canada Pension Plan is entirely self-supporting, in that all benefits and all costs incurred in the administration of the program are financed solely from the contributions made by employees, employers, and self-employed persons and the interest earned from the investment of funds.

An Advisory Committee representing employers, employees, self-employed persons, and the public, which was established in 1967, reviews from time to time the overall operations of the Plan, the state of the Investment Fund, and the adequacy of coverage and benefits; and reports to the Minister of National Health and Welfare. In addition, a report on its activities is included in the Annual Report on the Plan. The legislation authorizes arrangements to be made with other countries to achieve as full coverage of persons in the labour force in Canada as is possible and to ensure the portability of pension credits between Canada and the countries concerned.

The Minister of National Health and Welfare is responsible for the administration of all parts of the program except coverage and the collection of contributions, which come under the jurisdiction of the Minister of National Revenue. The Unemployment Insurance Commission is responsible for the assignment of Social Insurance Numbers and for the maintenance of the Central Index. The Department of Finance is responsible for the administration of the Canada Pension Plan Account and the Canada Pension Plan Investment Fund. The Department of Supply and Services gives assistance to the Department of National Health and Welfare in the operation of the electronic data processing service which is required to maintain the Records of Earnings of contributors and to calculate benefits payable under the Plan. The Chief Actuary, Department of Insurance, is responsible for the preparation of reports on the future financial progress of the Plan and on the effect on the Fund of proposed amendments to the Plan.

The Canada Pension Plan Administration of the Department of National Health and Welfare consists of a head office establishment in Ottawa, a network of 38 District Offices located in the major population centres in Canada outside the Province of Quebec, and 104 local offices, the last-named on a part-time basis.

The Quebec Pension Plan is described on page 58. Tables 1 to 7 set out statistics of the Canada Pension Plan.

Subsection 2 - Old Age Security

Under the Old Age Security Act of 1951, as amended, the Federal Government pays a monthly pension to all persons aged 65 and over who meet the necessary residence qualifications. Until 1966 the pension was payable to those aged 70 or over but an annual one-year reduction in pensionable age from 70 to 65 was completed in 1970. Prior to 1968 the pension amounted to \$75 a month but, in 1968, 1969, and 1970, the amount of the pension was adjusted in line with changes in the Pension Index developed for the Canada Pension Plan; it reached \$79.58 in 1970. In December 1970 the Act was amended fixing the Old Age Security pension at \$80 per month effective January 1, 1971. From that date the amount of this pension was to be escalated only for persons in receipt of the Guaranteed Income Supplement; however, a further amendment in May 1972 reinstated the escalation feature to the Old Age Security pension and set the adjustment at the full increase in the Consumer Price Index. The first escalation to \$82.88 was effective January 1, 1972, after which it is adjusted on April 1 of each year. In March 1973 an amendment to the Old Age Security Act effective from April 1, 1973, raised the basic Old Age Security pension to \$100 a month.

The Old Age Security pension is payable to a person of attained age who has resided in Canada for ten years immediately preceding the approval of his application for the pension. Any gaps in the ten-year period may be offset if the applicant had been present in Canada in earlier years for periods of time after reaching age 18, equal in total to three times the length of the gaps; in this case, however, the applicant must have resided in Canada for the year immediately before the month in which his application for pension may be approved. The pension is also payable to persons of attained age who have left Canada before reaching that age but who have had 40 years of residence in Canada since age 18. A pensioner may absent himself from Canada and continue to receive payments. If he has lived in Canada for 20 years since his 18th birthday, payment outside of Canada may continue indefinitely; if not, payment is continued for six months, in addition to the month of departure, and is then suspended, to be resumed only with the month in which he returns to Canada.

TABLE 1 - CANADA PENSION PLAN ACCOUNT: STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,
FISCAL YEARS 1965-66 TO 1971-72

(Million Dollars)

Period	Revenue				Expenditure (a)			Excess or Revenue	Balance in CPP Account
	Contributions	Interest on Investments	Other	Total	Benefit	Administration	Total		
1965-66	94.9	-	-	94.9	-	5.5	5.5	80.4	89.4
1966-67	587.2	14.0	1.7	599.9	-	3.4	3.4	591.5	680.9
1967-68	640.2	42.2	2.2	684.7	1.3	11.6	12.8	671.9	1,352.9
1968-69	697.6	84.4	3.0	785.0	15.6	14.6	30.0	755.0	2,107.9
1969-70	745.8	130.7	4.2	880.6	47.3	17.7	65.1	824.5	2,932.3
1970-71	812.4	202.7	4.3	1,020.1	89.5	19.5	109.7	911.3	3,843.6
1971-72	825.9	272.1	3.5	1,102.1	144.4	22.9	167.2	934.9	4,778.5

(a) Net.

NOTE: Due to rounding, data may not add to totals shown.

TABLE 2 - CANADA PENSION PLAN INVESTMENT FUND: INVESTMENTS BY PROVINCE,
FISCAL YEARS 1965-66 TO 1971-72
(Million Dollars)

Securities of or Guaranteed by	Fiscal Year						All Fiscal Years To Date
	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	Investments Made in Period						
Newfoundland	0.7	11.0	12.0	14.2	15.6	16.8	17.6
Prince Edward Island	0.1	1.9	2.3	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.6
Nova Scotia	1.2	21.4	25.2	29.2	31.6	34.0	35.7
New Brunswick	1.0	16.7	19.3	21.8	24.2	25.8	26.8
Quebec	-	0.4	1.9	2.4	3.1	5.1	6.6
Ontario	20.1	332.6	375.9	412.0	445.8	476.0	498.3
Manitoba	2.1	34.9	39.4	42.3	47.7	51.5	53.7
Saskatchewan	1.4	24.5	29.7	35.9	40.4	42.9	42.7
Alberta	3.1	51.1	59.2	68.4	77.1	82.3	87.1
British Columbia	5.1	84.4	96.6	107.5	117.2	125.1	131.2
Canada	0.1	1.8	3.8	5.6	4.1	5.4	6.5
All Jurisdictions	34.9	580.7	665.3	742.2	809.8	868.5	910.0
	Balance in Fund at End of Period						4,611.3
All Jurisdictions	34.9	615.5	1,280.8	2,022.9	2,832.7	3,701.3	4,611.3
							-

NOTE: Due to rounding, data may not add to totals shown.

TABLE 3 - CANADA PENSION PLAN BENEFITS: NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES, BY TYPE OF BENEFIT,
MARCH 1967 TO 1970 AND BY MONTH, MARCH 1971 TO MARCH 1972

Period	Retirement Pensions	Dependency Benefits			Death Pensions	Widows' Pensions	Survivors' Benefits			Combined Payments	All Benefits
		Disability Pensions	Children's Benefits				Orphans' Benefits	Disabled Widowers' Pensions			
			Under Age 18	Age 18 to 19					Orphan Age 18 to 19		
March 1967	3,475	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,475
1968	19,675	-	-	316	75	92	(a)	-	-	-	20,158
1969	58,374	-	-	1,222	7,066	6,783	1,923	-	10	10	75,383
1970	114,939	97	67	1,941	20,952	20,040	3,924	23	10	10	162,011
1971											
March	171,601	3,236	1,901	445	1,787	35,779	31,935	6,731	25	200	253,640
April	175,232	3,725	2,134	522	1,697	36,879	32,656	6,802	26	223	259,896
May	183,449	4,040	2,116	582	1,406	39,233	34,311	7,326	27	224	260,511
June	188,367	4,608	2,642	653	1,706	39,233	34,311	7,326	25	251	274,204
July	192,323	5,153	2,976	706	1,469	40,351	35,035	7,571	25	252	281,905
August	201,559	5,781	3,361	217	2,043	41,329	35,841	1,383	23	301	282,602
September	203,867	6,926	4,031	321	2,387	44,045	37,827	1,447	26	364	298,933
October	207,171	7,429	4,241	305	2,331	44,420	37,901	2,418	27	363	303,302
November	209,716	8,134	4,768	631	1,360	46,589	39,586	4,577	26	439	313,281
December		9,136	5,345	880	2,140	47,813	40,408	6,068	28	507	322,041
1972											
January	213,254	10,225	5,877	947	1,505	48,656	40,886	6,536	31	507	328,424
February	215,632	11,071	6,308	1,043	2,698	49,233	41,163	6,745	35	554	334,482
March	218,323	11,842	6,800	1,280	1,911	51,361	42,643	7,559	34	619	342,372

(a) Data for Orphans' Benefits were not divided by age prior to March 1969.

NOTE: Total number of Death Benefits paid during the fiscal years 1967-68, 1968-69, 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 were 376, 9,033, 18,900, 21,537 and 23,113 respectively.

TABLE 4 - CANADA PENSION PLAN BENEFITS: NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES, BY TYPE OF BENEFIT, BY PROVINCE
MARCH 1972

Province or Territory	Retirement Pensions	Disability Benefits			Survivors' Benefits				Combined Pensions	All Benefits	
		Disability Pensions	Children's Benefits		Death Benefits	Widows' Pensions	Orphans' Benefits				Disabled Widowers' Pensions
			Under Age 18	Age 18 & over			Under Age 18	Age 18 & over			
Newfoundland	3,378	335	399	49	50	1,013	1,463	164	-	4	6,855
Prince Edward Island	1,325	86	86	15	15	298	363	75	-	4	2,267
Nova Scotia	9,860	1,570	1,161	203	99	2,722	2,753	457	3	16	18,844
New Brunswick	7,453	564	420	87	72	1,963	2,176	446	0	14	13,195
Quebec	860	59	41	4	9	377	434	43	1	5	1,833
Ontario	113,916	5,888	3,026	598	945	27,552	20,028	4,125	14	381	176,473
Manitoba	16,053	685	282	66	153	3,243	2,601	433	2	44	23,562
Saskatchewan	12,639	573	437	68	117	2,939	2,631	400	4	24	19,832
Alberta	19,142	729	392	90	188	4,390	4,349	639	5	52	29,976
British Columbia	33,566	1,350	556	100	256	6,802	5,741	771	5	74	49,221
Yukon	86	2	-	-	4	40	52	3	-	1	188
Northwest Territories	45	1	-	-	3	22	52	3	-	-	126
Totals All Areas	218,325	11,842	6,803	1,280	1,911	51,361	42,643	7,559	34	619	342,372

TABLE 5 - CANADA PENSION PLAN BENEFITS: PAYMENTS, BY TYPE OF BENEFIT, BY PROVINCE,
FISCAL YEAR 1971-72

(In thousands of dollars)

Province	Retirement Pensions	Orphan's Family Benefits			Orphan's Benefits				Combined Pensions	All Pensions	
		Orphan's Pensions	Children's Benefits		Orphan's Pensions	Family Benefits	Age 18 & over				
			Family	Age 18 & over							
Newfoundland	84.7	4.4	16.1	11.3	31.8	114.5	163.6	440.7	61.0	1.5	2,204.1
Prince Edward Island	211.0	59.1	78.7	7.6	145.4	177.7	111.7	406.7	24.0	2.5	792.5
Quebec	2,615.1	2,645.2	4,433.3	140.3	7,618.8	4,070.0	1,507.2	823.3	153.5	11.1	6,667.3
New Brunswick	1,961.0	2,723.3	1,184.1	47.7	5,016.1	3,423.3	1,247.6	444.5	174.4	6.2	5,252.0
Ontario	2,118.3	36.6	16.7	1.6	2,172.6	61.3	279.8	186.3	19.2	1.3	884.5
Manitoba	35,093.6	8,062.8	1,212.2	52.3	44,360.9	5,117.0	19,304.3	6,223.3	1,615.8	8.1	77,718.6
Saskatchewan	4,527.4	1,684.9	119.7	34.4	6,356.4	605.1	2,159.0	814.0	181.3	20.5	9,350.3
Alberta	5,291.8	969.1	171.0	27.2	6,638.1	4,113.3	1,951.3	867.5	176.9	7.7	7,783.0
British Columbia	9,912.3	3,511.6	218.3	117.9	13,759.1	1,331.2	4,806.9	1,801.6	535.6	37.5	20,871.2
Yukon	30.2	2.3	-	-	32.5	12.3	34.7	17.3	2.7	0.4	99.6
Northwest Territories	12.2	1.1	-	-	13.3	12.6	20.4	21.6	2.3	-	70.8
All Areas	68,422.3	15,903.1	2,772.1	750.1	87,847.6	10,163.6	35,391.4	13,523.4	3,312.1	21.1	146,055.0

TABLE 6 - CONTRIBUTORS(a) TO THE CANADA AND QUEBEC PENSION PLANS,
BY PROVINCE AND BY SEX, FOR 1969, 1970 AND 1971

Province	NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTORS								
	MALE			FEMALE			TOTAL(b)		
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
Newfoundland	91,449	95,037	100,373	29,188	31,399	33,904	120,799	126,550	134,443
Prince Edward Island	19,009	19,943	20,498	8,517	9,489	10,089	27,579	29,464	30,618
Nova Scotia	162,660	167,569	169,599	68,535	72,363	76,024	231,371	240,098	245,796
New Brunswick	126,203	130,136	134,534	53,693	56,168	59,615	180,038	186,438	194,305
Quebec	1,314,893	1,338,648	1,385,180	592,992	624,357	660,351	1,909,945	1,964,595	2,047,523
Ontario	1,950,902	1,976,253	2,021,415	1,001,900	1,043,291	1,086,183	2,955,863	3,022,058	3,110,317
Manitoba	229,191	229,265	231,796	112,849	117,235	121,362	342,385	346,789	353,478
Saskatchewan	197,813	191,744	202,002	77,969	78,686	81,718	276,084	270,587	283,919
Alberta	379,101	385,180	399,247	176,831	186,943	196,658	556,493	572,570	596,464
British Columbia	535,614	544,188	569,639	244,618	256,770	272,533	780,956	801,518	842,826
Northwest Territories	6,853	7,680	8,089	2,540	3,018	3,366	9,436	10,737	11,492
Yukon	5,011	5,517	5,477	2,107	2,374	2,458	7,134	7,903	7,950
Canada	5,018,699	5,091,160	5,247,849	2,371,739	2,482,093	2,604,261	7,397,983	7,579,307	7,859,131

(a) These data include only those contributors who filed income-tax returns.

(b) Includes contributors for whom sex was not stated. There were 7,545 in 1969, 6,054 in 1970, and 7,021 in 1971.

TABLE 7 - AVERAGE INCOME OF CONTRIBUTORS
TO THE CANADA PENSION PLAN AND QUEBEC PENSION PLAN,
BY PROVINCE, CALENDAR YEAR 1970

Province	Average income of:		
	Male Contributors	Female Contributors	All Contributors
	\$	\$	\$
Newfoundland	5,669	3,075	5,024
Prince Edward Island	4,818	3,093	4,259
Nova Scotia	5,975	3,504	5,228
New Brunswick	5,624	3,206	4,894
Quebec	6,811	4,175	5,970
Ontario	7,918	4,173	6,622
Manitoba	6,647	3,636	5,627
Saskatchewan	5,682	3,653	5,091
Alberta	7,090	3,849	6,030
British Columbia	7,733	4,028	6,544
Yukon Territory	8,472	4,467	7,266
Northwest Territories	7,765	4,315	6,777
Canada	7,227	4,033	6,178

The program is administered by the Department of National Health and Welfare through regional offices located in each provincial capital, to which application is made for pension. The regional office in Edmonton administers accounts for and receives applications from residents of the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Up to the end of 1971, the Old Age Security plan was financed through a 3 per cent sales tax, a 3 per cent tax on corporation income and, subject to a limit of \$240 a year, a 4 per cent tax on taxable personal income. The revenues from these sources were credited to the Old Age Security Fund, a separate account in the accounts of Canada. The Old Age Security Act was amended, effective January 1, 1972, to provide for the repeal of these taxes and for the crediting to the Fund of an amount estimated to be equal to what would have been credited to the Fund had those taxes not been repealed. Old Age Security Pensions and benefits under the Guaranteed Income Supplement Plan are paid from the Fund. Tables 8 and 9 provide statistics on the Old Age Security program.

Guaranteed Income Supplement - A 1966 amendment to the Old Age Security Act provided for the payment of a monthly guaranteed income supplement to Old Age Security pensioners who have little or no income other than the pension. The program commenced on January 1, 1967 when the maximum supplement was \$30 a month; after 1967, it was 40 per cent of the amount of the Old Age Security pension. With the latter pension being escalated in 1968, 1969 and 1970 the maximum supplement reached \$31.83 a month in 1970. Under the December 1970 amendment to the Act, effective April 1, 1971, the maximum monthly supplement was raised to \$55 for a single pensioner and to \$95 for a married couple, both of whom were pensioners. The maximum monthly supplement was to be escalated annually based on increases in the cost of living as applied to the combined amount of the Old Age Security pension and the Guaranteed Income Supplement, with the entire increase in the maximum benefit being added to the supplement. However, the amendment of May 1972 raised the monthly supplement to \$67.12 for a single pensioner and to \$119.24 for a married pensioner couple, effective as from January 1, 1972. The supplement is to be escalated annually as from April 1973 by the full increase in the Consumer Price Index and will not be decreased if there is a drop in the Consumer Price Index. In the fiscal year 1972-73 pensioners with no other source of income were guaranteed a monthly income of \$150 if single, or \$285 if married couple and both were pensioners. The comparable amounts for 1973-74 are \$170.14 and \$324.60 respectively.

TABLE 8 - OPERATIONS OF THE OLD AGE SECURITY FUND,
YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 1967 TO 1972

(In millions of dollars)

Item	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Source of funds:						
Sales tax	550.5	544.5	528.1	577.4	593.8	668.5
Corporation income tax	107.8	100.0	181.0	227.1	207.9	217.5
Individual income tax	576.6	800.1	915.0	1,026.5	1,132.5	1,237.0
Balance brought forward	217.0	429.6	536.1	620.9	721.4	728.4
Total	1,502.6	1,924.2	2,165.2	2,451.9	2,635.6	2,846.4
Application of funds:						
Benefit payments	1,073.0 ^(a)	1,388.1 ^(a)	1,541.3 ^(a)	1,750.5 ^(a)	1,907.2 ^(a)	2,205.3 ^(a)
Balance carried over	429.6	536.1	620.9	721.4	728.4	641.1
Total	1,502.6	1,924.2	2,162.2	2,451.9	2,635.6	2,846.4

(a) includes payments under the Guaranteed Income Supplement program amounting to \$39,547,474 in 1966-67, \$234,833,151 in 1967-68, \$244,470,266 in 1968-69, \$263,476,628 in 1969-70, \$260,005,371 in 1970-71, and \$526,059,572 in 1971-72.

Pensioners with income in addition to their old age security pension may receive partial benefits. The maximum supplement is reduced by \$1 a month for every full \$2 a month of income over and above the Old Age Security pension and any supplement that may have been received. Income for this purpose is the same as that computed in accordance with the Income Tax Act. In the case of a married couple, each is considered to have one-half of their combined income. Where one spouse will not be receiving an Old Age Security pension at any time in the current year, six times the amount of the monthly Old Age Security pension is deducted from one-half of the combined income in calculating the income of the pensioner for Guaranteed Income Supplement purposes.

Payments will not be made to married couples unless both spouses submit returns. However, in order to prevent undue hardship when no statement of income is obtainable from one spouse, the other, in certain circumstances, may be deemed to be single for purposes of determining income. Furthermore, although marital status is determined as at March 31 of the year preceding the benefit year, even if this status should change in the current year, a special provision allows a person to be deemed either married or single in the preceding year.

If a pensioner who is in receipt of a supplement leaves Canada, the supplement will be paid for the month of departure and for six further months. Payment will then be discontinued until his return.

The Guaranteed Income Supplement program is administered in conjunction with the Old Age Security pension program. An application for the supplement is sent to each person when he begins to receive the Old Age Security pension and subsequently at the beginning of each calendar year. Entitlement is reassessed each year on the basis of the pensioner's income in the preceding year.

Statistics of the operations of the Guaranteed Income Supplement program appear in Tables 10 to 17.

Subsection 3 - Family Allowances

The Family Allowances Act of 1944 assists in providing equal opportunity for all Canadian children. The allowances do not involve a means test and are paid from the federal Consolidated Revenue Fund. They do not constitute taxable income but there is a smaller income tax exemption for children eligible for allowances.

Allowances are payable in respect of every child under the age of 16 years who was born in Canada, or who has been a resident of the country for one year, or whose father or mother has been domiciled in Canada from a date three years immediately prior to the date of birth of the child. Payment is made by cheque each month, normally to the mother, although any person who substantially maintains the child may be

TABLE 10 - GUARANTEED INCOME SUPPLEMENT PENSIONERS AND PAYMENTS, BY PROVINCE,
YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 1967 TO 1972

Province and year	Pensioners in March	Net supplements paid during fiscal year(a)	Province and year	Pensioners in March	Net supplements paid during fiscal year(a)
	No.	\$		No.	\$
Newfoundland	1967 18,037	1,520,404	Manitoba	1967 35,633	2,731,259
	1968 21,165	4,873,628		1968 44,323	13,587,590
	1969 23,004	7,378,966		1969 46,248	14,369,685
	1970 24,835	8,412,681		1970 47,575	15,545,125
	1971 25,914	9,077,141		1971 49,356	16,379,446
	1972 27,495	15,959,610		1972 57,043	31,158,339
Prince Edward Island ...	1967 6,444	521,776	Saskatchewan	1967 33,132	2,545,612
	1968 7,801	1,941,171		1968 40,564	13,463,882
	1969 8,285	2,564,376		1969 41,711	13,099,339
	1970 8,612	2,776,288		1970 43,846	14,197,485
	1971 8,884	2,924,997		1971 48,436	15,595,408
	1972 9,505	5,278,248		1972 56,296	30,044,196
Nova Scotia	1967 30,613	2,464,576	Alberta	1967 36,526	2,853,528
	1968 38,230	10,739,242		1968 50,267	15,788,848
	1969 40,005	12,767,582		1969 53,927	17,270,807
	1970 41,408	13,467,226		1970 56,893	20,387,664
	1971 44,893	14,943,475		1971 60,089	22,266,374
	1972 48,660	27,585,325		1972 69,036	37,985,821
New Brunswick	1967 21,937	1,795,836	British Columbia	1967 57,922	4,421,545
	1968 28,691	8,026,962		1968 79,674	27,664,511
	1969 30,182	9,555,197		1969 82,716	25,784,016
	1970 31,730	10,432,556		1970 85,552	27,401,086
	1971 33,889	11,137,999		1971 91,589	28,527,967
	1972 36,735	20,169,749		1972 106,820	56,736,573
Quebec	1967 136,306	10,968,346	Yukon and Northwest Territories...	1967 51	3,127
	1968 187,943	54,423,691		1968 761	198,531
	1969 207,869	66,181,574		1969 829	296,820
	1970 224,409	73,375,872		1970 876	328,230
	1971 230,492	80,259,161		1971 973	369,308
	1972 258,300	145,391,555		1972 1,055	707,311
Ontario	1967 128,639	9,761,469	Canada	1967 505,240	39,597,478
	1968 215,229	84,127,095		1968 714,648	234,835,151
	1969 240,258	75,201,906		1969 775,034	244,470,268
	1970 247,099	77,154,415		1970 812,835	263,478,628
	1971 265,877	78,524,095		1971 860,392	280,005,371
	1972 303,430	155,042,845		1972 974,375	526,059,572

(a) 1967 figures cover three months; program became effective January 1, 1967.

TABLE 11 - NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF THE POPULATION RECEIVING GIS
AS OF JANUARY 1, 1970 AND 1971, BY SEX AND AGE^(a)

Sex and Age	As of January 1, 1970				As of January 1, 1971			
	Number	Per cent of population ^(b) receiving GIS and			Number	Per cent of population ^(b) receiving GIS and		
		Without other income ^(c)	With other income ^(c)	Total		Without other income ^(c)	With other income ^(c)	Total
Male								
15	10,212	3.1	7.1	10.2	11,285	11.0	12.9	23.9
16	11,100	21.5	10.7	32.2	15,165	11.1	11.8	22.9
17	14,715	15.3	18.7	34.0	18,284	11.8	19.6	31.4
18	15,185	16.0	15.8	31.8	16,221	12.2	17.8	30.0
19	12,074	16.6	16.1	32.7	18,460	12.5	18.1	30.6
20 - 24	75,076	14.2	17.4	31.6	79,328	11.9	20.3	32.2
25 - 29	67,288	28.2	22.9	51.1	64,100	22.8	21.4	44.2
30 - 34	47,830	31.5	27.5	59.0	41,105	24.1	23.9	48.0
35 - 39	32,136	34.7	30.1	64.8	22,491	42.9	28.1	71.0
40 - 44	22,412	41.3	27.5	68.8	6,310	51.1	26.8	77.9
45 plus	1,330	40.8	28.3	69.1	1,425	37.9	25.8	63.7
All ages	289,810	20.9	17.9	38.8	292,405	18.9	19.9	38.8
Female								
15	13,135	24.8	3.3	28.1	28,210	25.1	10.5	35.6
16	12,905	24.4	8.7	33.1	24,610	24.4	11.2	35.6
17	11,275	25.2	16.3	41.5	22,490	24.1	14.8	38.9
18	20,038	22.7	18.1	40.8	23,379	23.1	19.3	42.4
19	24,376	29.3	18.8	48.1	23,489	26.2	18.0	44.2
20 - 24	148,125	30.3	19.4	49.7	129,513	31.9	26.0	57.9
25 - 29	99,100	15.3	20.2	35.5	109,768	32.8	28.3	61.1
30 - 34	76,125	30.5	21.4	51.9	72,910	35.0	21.3	56.3
35 - 39	43,560	45.4	28.2	73.6	37,858	48.1	26.1	74.2
40 - 44	19,745	49.1	25.5	74.6	13,910	47.1	26.1	73.2
45 plus	2,925	49.3	22.9	72.2	3,070	65.6	24.7	90.3
All ages	601,750	31.8	18.1	49.9	471,140	31.3	20.1	51.4
Both sexes								
15	29,360	15.3	8.1	23.4	39,465	18.4	12.1	30.5
16	32,615	17.3	9.9	27.2	37,425	16.9	13.5	30.4
17	35,940	19.4	12.2	31.6	37,760	18.3	14.0	32.3
18	35,770	20.6	12.6	33.2	39,595	19.5	16.2	35.7
19	41,595	24.6	16.1	40.7	38,935	20.3	16.9	37.2
20 - 24	184,895	25.6	16.2	41.8	205,340	25.8	20.0	45.8
25 - 29	164,440	30.0	20.9	50.9	168,955	28.5	22.8	51.3
30 - 34	117,955	36.6	25.7	62.3	114,105	32.5	26.2	58.7
35 - 39	57,500	40.8	26.2	67.0	60,350	39.8	28.4	68.2
40 - 44	17,360	46.0	25.7	71.7	18,620	45.4	27.6	73.0
45 plus	4,150	61.5	23.2	84.7	4,495	63.0	25.1	88.1
All ages	721,580	26.7	17.5	44.2	765,045	25.7	19.9	45.6

(a) Based on samples of GIS applications.

(b) Based on intercensal estimates of population as of June 1, 1969 and June 1, 1970 by statistics Canada.

(c) That is, exclusive of OAS and GIS during the previous calendar year.

TABLE 12 - INCOME STATUS DURING PREVIOUS YEAR OF OAS PENSIONERS RECEIVING GIS
AS OF JANUARY 1, 1970 AND 1971, BY SEX, AGE, AND MARITAL STATUS^(a)

Sex and Age	Not-married(b) pensioners				Married pensioners in two-pensioner families				Married pensioners in one-pensioner families			
	Per cent with income(c)		Average(d) income(c)		Per cent with income(c)		Average(d) income(c)		Per cent(e) with income(c)		Average(d) income ^(f)	
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
	%	%	\$	\$	%	%	\$	\$	%	%	\$	\$
Male												
65	29.3	34.5	237	282	50.0	57.2	473	443	51.0	66.6	517	682
66	28.6	39.4	243	244	53.3	62.7	595	633	54.9	69.0	842	78
67	32.2	37.8	236	268	55.9	71.7	561	634	62.3	68.7	810	888
68	34.4	41.3	196	280	47.2	63.4	446	508	57.5	68.1	773	1,119
69	29.3	41.0	219	259	58.2	65.4	509	514	55.7	68.0	601	632
70 - 74	33.8	37.7	240	253	54.2	60.8	445	487	52.3	62.5	671	798
75 - 79	37.4	40.4	249	263	53.3	56.7	435	470	45.3	46.3	655	720
80 - 84	36.1	40.4	250	261	55.2	58.9	413	423	42.6	53.3	585	706
85 - 89	38.0	42.7	248	296	50.9	55.3	385	413	39.6	54.9	421	774
90 - 94	37.8	36.8	188	268	48.3	47.1	328	426	20.6	54.6	131	509
95 plus	35.8	24.1	219	299	46.2	29.2	159	379	0	100.0	0	149
All ages	34.9	39.3	239	265	53.7	59.3	439	476	54.1	63.6	757	887
Female												
65	32.4	36.7	258	289	24.9	28.4	271	274	32.5	22.5	318	657
66	33.8	38.5	288	278	25.6	31.0	235	209	27.7	29.7	464	188
67	30.8	36.6	232	312	30.4	31.0	249	213	25.0	30.4	308	583
68	37.2	41.4	257	260	24.0	31.7	236	250	37.4	24.6	271	408
69	39.1	39.5	226	260	28.4	36.0	225	199	19.0	24.1	428	473
70 - 74	35.4	40.4	242	255	30.0	34.8	198	194	33.9	27.8	539	588
75 - 79	38.7	43.1	245	253	33.8	38.9	190	192	19.0	16.7	179	294
80 - 84	39.0	42.1	235	237	34.9	43.2	193	213	12.5	50.0	1002	444
85 - 89	36.7	38.8	228	244	35.9	36.6	220	221	50.0	0	453	0
90 - 94	33.3	37.2	205	240	35.0	34.3	157	216	0	0	0	0
95 plus	22.0	28.4	176	241	57.1	18.2	254	32	0	0	0	0
All ages	36.7	40.7	240	254	30.4	35.1	210	208	29.5	25.5	388	500
Both sexes												
65	31.6	36.0	253	287	29.4	32.9	332	319	48.7	58.7	814	960
66	31.6	38.8	277	268	31.3	37.7	361	356	56.4	66.0	824	948
67	31.2	36.8	233	297	37.6	41.0	378	395	59.1	66.5	792	948
68	36.3	41.4	238	266	31.2	41.8	334	373	55.8	63.9	745	996
69	36.2	40.0	225	260	39.5	45.4	380	343	53.5	64.7	794	822
70 - 74	35.0	40.0	241	254	41.7	45.9	353	360	51.1	60.9	666	793
75 - 79	38.4	42.4	246	256	45.2	48.3	359	376	44.3	45.6	646	717
80 - 84	38.2	41.7	239	243	48.6	53.1	362	359	46.2	53.3	595	700
85 - 89	37.1	40.0	234	261	46.8	49.1	350	366	40.4	52.8	424	968
90 - 94	34.7	36.9	199	249	45.7	43.9	303	385	18.2	54.6	136	599
95 plus	25.3	27.3	190	256	48.4	34.5	202	307	0	100.0	0	149
All ages	36.2	40.3	240	257	42.2	45.8	357	362	52.0	60.8	739	875

(a) Based on samples of GIS applications.

(b) "Not-married pensioners" are defined as "persons who have never married, persons who are not now married because of death of spouse, divorce or legal separation, or persons whom the Minister has deemed to be not-married for purposes of the program".

(c) Excluding OAS and GIS

(d) Per pensioner having income.

(e) Of pensioners only.

(f) The years shown are those in which the incomes were actually received. Thus the years 1969 and 1970 refer to the 1970 and 1971 GIS recipient respectively.

TABLE 13 - SOURCES AND AVERAGE AMOUNTS OF INCOME^(a) FOR THE PREVIOUS YEAR,
OF 1970 AND 1971 RECIPIENTS OF GIS, AND OF NON-PENSIONER SPOUSES,
BY MARITAL STATUS, FEMALES^(b)

Source of income	Not-married pensioners ^(c)		Married pensioners		Non-pensioner spouses	
	1969(d)	1970(d)	1969(d)	1970(d)	1969(d)	1970(d)
1. Pensions, Annuities and Other Retirement Benefits						
Number(e)	19,135	20,055	2,485	4,860	730	745
Per cent of all with income ^(f)	14.1	14.5	7.2	8.8	5.7	4.2
Average amount of income(g)	\$ 340	\$ 333	\$ 405	\$ 382	\$ 572	\$ 535
2. Earnings from Employment						
Number(e)	2,174	2,315	785	740	4,380	3,580
Per cent of all with income ^(f)	1.8	1.7	2.7	1.4	6.1	5.2
Average amount of income(g)	\$ 285	\$ 292	\$ 373	\$ 495	\$ 775	\$ 557
3. Professional Fees Earned						
Number(e)	140	105	45	45	40	145
Per cent of all with income ^(f)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.8
Average amount of income(g)	\$ 204	\$ 202	\$ 225	\$ 203	\$ 144	\$ 387
4. Net Profits from Business						
Number(e)	785	1,305	555	1,080	535	930
Per cent of all with income ^(f)	0.6	0.9	1.5	1.9	4.8	6.3
Average amount of income(g)	\$ 194	\$ 371	\$ 360	\$ 393	\$ 440	\$ 487
5. Dividends						
Number(e)	10,450	13,255	2,955	2,485	605	675
Per cent of all with income ^(f)	9.2	9.6	8.8	8.0	7.8	5.5
Average amount of income(g)	\$ 167	\$ 173	\$ 159	\$ 155	\$ 188	\$ 200
6. Interest						
Number(e)	93,330	114,775	32,365	40,145	8,505	11,030
Per cent of all with income ^(f)	82.4	84.7	87.6	87.9	52.7	48.4
Average amount of income(g)	\$ 181	\$ 189	\$ 164	\$ 170	\$ 150	\$ 228
7. Net Rent						
Number(e)	8,285	8,715	4,105	2,085	605	415
Per cent of all with income ^(f)	7.0	6.5	9.7	4.5	4.8	3.4
Average amount of income(g)	\$ 234	\$ 202	\$ 299	\$ 198	\$ 299	\$ 270
8. Other Net Income						
Number(e)	1,885	2,055	170	170	110	315
Per cent of all with income ^(f)	1.7	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.9
Average amount of income(g)	\$ 215	\$ 319	\$ 150	\$ 200	\$ 201	\$ 312
9. All Sources						
Number with income	113,640	138,400	37,060	48,170	13,140	17,440
Average amount of income(g)	\$ 240	\$ 254	\$ 216	\$ 215	\$ 450	\$ 322

(a) Exclusive of OAS and GIS.

(b) Based on samples of GIS applications.

(c) Defined as in Table 12.

(d) The years shown are those in which the incomes were actually received. Thus the years 1969 and 1970 refer to 1970 and 1971 GIS recipients respectively.

(e) Since a person may have income from more than one source, there is duplication and the numbers having income from each source are not additive.

(f) That is, of all pensioners of same sex, married and not-married.

(g) From the specified source, for those with income from that source.

TABLE 14 - SOURCES AND AVERAGE AMOUNTS OF INCOME^(a) FOR THE PREVIOUS YEAR, OF 1970 AND 1971 RECIPIENTS OF GIS, AND OF NON-PENSIONER SPOUSES, BY MARITAL STATUS, MALES^(b)

Source of Income	Not-married pensioners ^(c)		Married pensioners		Non-pensioner spouses	
	1969(d)	1970(d)	1969(d)	1970(d)	1969(d)	1970(d)
1. <u>Pensions, Annuities and Other Retirement Benefits</u>						
Number(e)	8,790	14,425	34,265	44,350	360	425
Per cent of all with income(f)	20.8	27.3	37.6	45.8	15.9	16.0
Average amount of income(g)	\$ 326	\$ 319	\$ 621	\$ 602	\$ 941	\$ 1,073
2. <u>Earnings from Employment</u>						
Number(e)	2,025	2,205	8,360	8,630	1,050	1,200
Per cent of all with income(f)	4.8	4.2	9.2	8.9	46.5	45.3
Average amount of income(g)	\$ 227	\$ 258	\$ 586	\$ 705	\$ 1,230	\$ 1,209
3. <u>Professional Fees Earned</u>						
Number(e)	85	120	435	350	-	20
Per cent of all with income(f)	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	-	0.8
Average amount of income(g)	\$ 423	\$ 216	\$ 396	\$ 682	-	\$ 2,357
4. <u>Net Profits from Business</u>						
Number(e)	1,160	1,550	6,150	7,550	340	440
Per cent of all with income(f)	2.5	2.9	6.8	7.8	15.0	16.6
Average amount of income(g)	\$ 139	\$ 120	\$ 583	\$ 701	\$ 760	\$ 659
5. <u>Dividends</u>						
Number(e)	2,580	3,225	7,315	6,670	200	160
Per cent of all with income(f)	6.1	6.2	8.0	6.9	3.8	6.0
Average amount of income(g)	\$ 158	\$ 157	\$ 197	\$ 178	\$ 98	\$ 128
6. <u>Interest</u>						
Number(e)	32,140	39,075	60,160	65,465	1,035	1,095
Per cent of all with income(f)	76.2	73.9	66.0	67.5	45.6	41.3
Average amount of income(g)	\$ 173	\$ 180	\$ 237	\$ 270	\$ 299	\$ 353
7. <u>Net Rent</u>						
Number(e)	1,615	2,430	6,960	7,765	240	160
Per cent of all with income(f)	3.8	4.6	7.6	8.0	10.6	6.0
Average amount of income(g)	\$ 248	\$ 268	\$ 361	\$ 399	\$ 295	\$ 611
8. <u>Other Net Income</u>						
Number(e)	635	1,430	1,485	1,600	40	60
Per cent of all with income(f)	1.5	2.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.3
Average amount of income(g)	\$ 181	\$ 166	\$ 220	\$ 226	\$ 391	\$ 325
9. <u>All Sources</u>						
Number with income	42,180	52,670	91,105	96,320	2,260	2,800
Average amount of income(g)	\$ 237	\$ 265	\$ 532	\$ 628	\$ 1,020	\$ 1,071

(a) Exclusive of OAS and GIS.

(b) Based on samples of GIS applications.

(c) Defined as in Table 12.

(d) The years shown are those in which the incomes were actually received. Thus the year 1969 and 1970 refer to 1970 and 1971 GIS recipients respectively.

(e) Since a person may have income from more than one source, there is duplication and the numbers having income from each source are not additive.

(f) That is, of all pensioners of same sex, married and not-married.

(g) From the specified source, for those with income from that source.

TABLE 15 - PER CENT OF RECIPIENTS OF GIS AS OF JANUARY 1, 1970 AND 1971, HAVING NO INCOME(a)
IN THE PREVIOUS YEAR, BY SEX, AGE, AND MARITAL STATUS(b)

Age group	All ages	All ages	Married pensioners in two-pensioner families		Married pensioners in one-pensioner families	
			1970(c)	1971	1970(c)	1971(d)
Male						
65	70.4	65.1	50.2	42.5	47.1	34.4
66	68.7	61.2	44.1	37.7	40.1	31.9
67	68.8	63.2	44.1	38.7	37.7	31.3
68	63.7	58.6	52.0	38.0	42.6	31.0
69	60.0	53.2	46.8	34.1	41.7	27.5
70 - 74	60.0	52.3	47.6	33.3	41.7	27.5
75 - 79	57.6	50.0	45.4	33.4	54.1	53.8
80 - 84	58.3	50.0	44.8	33.4	57.4	46.7
85 - 89	61.0	57.7	49.1	38.0	60.1	48.1
90 - 94	63.3	61.7	51.2	38.0	60.1	48.1
95 plus	66.7	62.8	52.6	38.0	80.1	47.5
All ages	75.0	71.1	53.6	42.1	100.0	-
Female						
65	62.1	52.1	72.1	71.6	71.7	77.5
66	61.2	61.2	71.1	69.9	73.3	70.3
67	63.4	63.4	69.1	68.8	78.0	69.6
68	58.6	58.6	68.2	68.2	82.0	75.3
69	60.5	60.5	71.5	64.0	81.0	75.9
70 - 74	60.5	58.1	70.8	65.2	86.1	72.2
75 - 79	63.2	56.9	60.2	61.7	81.6	83.3
80 - 84	61.0	57.7	65.1	56.1	87.3	50.0
85 - 89	63.3	61.7	64.1	63.5	80.6	50.0
90 - 94	66.7	62.8	65.0	65.7	100.0	-
95 plus	75.0	71.1	72.1	64.0	-	-
All ages	63.5	58.7	69.6	64.1	76.5	74.5
Both sexes						
65	64.0	54.0	70.4	67.2	51.3	41.3
66	61.2	61.2	68.7	62.4	43.6	38.9
67	63.2	63.2	62.2	59.0	40.9	35.8
68	58.6	58.6	60.0	55.1	41.2	34.2
69	60.0	60.0	60.0	54.0	46.6	35.3
70 - 74	60.0	58.3	58.3	54.1	48.1	39.1
75 - 79	57.6	51.0	54.1	51.7	55.7	54.4
80 - 84	58.3	50.0	51.4	46.9	59.8	46.7
85 - 89	61.0	60.0	53.2	50.9	59.6	47.2
90 - 94	63.3	62.1	54.5	56.1	81.8	45.5
95 plus	65.1	62.1	54.5	56.1	100.0	-
All ages	71.1	72.7	51.6	45.5	48.0	39.2
All ages	63.5	58.7	57.9	54.1	48.0	39.2

a¹ That is, no income except OAS and GIS.b¹ Based on samples of GIS applications.c¹ Defined as in Table 12, footnote (b).d¹ The years shown are those in which the incomes were actually received. Thus the years 1969 and 1970 refer to the 1970 and 1971 GIS recipients respectively.

TABLE 1. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF ALL GIS RECIPIENTS AND OF THOSE WITH INCOME, AND THEIR AVERAGE INCOMES, DURING THE PREVIOUS YEAR, AS OF JANUARY 1, 1970 AND 1971, BY SEX AND AGE(a)

Sex and Age	All GIS recipients		GIS recipients with income(b)		Average income during previous years(b)			
	1970	1971	1969(c)	1970(c)	Of all GIS recipients		Of GIS recipients with income	
	%	%	%	%	1969(c)	1970(c)	1969(c)	1970(c)
Male					\$	\$	\$	\$
65	3.5	4.9	3.4	5.1	290	375	663	718
66	4.4	5.3	4.4	5.9	307	421	665	735
67	5.1	5.2	5.6	5.8	316	401	624	704
68	5.3	5.6	5.3	6.3	246	392	531	683
69	5.9	5.3	6.0	5.9	256	328	549	573
70 - 74	25.9	27.2	26.2	27.5	203	253	437	491
75 - 79	23.2	22.0	23.4	20.9	182	202	302	416
80 - 84	16.5	14.1	16.4	13.5	163	177	358	363
85 - 89	7.6	7.7	7.1	7.1	134	165	313	352
90 - 94	2.2	2.3	2.0	1.8	93	125	232	319
95 plus	.4	.5	.3	.3	71	99	202	320
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	202	255	440	500
Female								
65	4.4	5.3	3.8	4.4	79	97	266	298
66	4.6	4.7	4.0	4.2	84	89	276	252
67	4.9	4.8	4.3	4.2	73	97	241	282
68	4.8	4.9	4.3	4.7	80	96	251	259
69	5.7	5.0	5.7	4.8	79	90	227	238
70 - 74	25.4	26.6	24.5	26.5	78	93	231	239
75 - 79	22.5	22.2	24.1	23.8	87	101	232	239
80 - 84	16.3	15.4	17.8	16.7	88	99	229	234
85 - 89	8.2	8.0	8.6	7.9	84	93	228	242
90 - 94	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	99	89	203	239
95 plus	.7	.7	.5	.4	45	63	187	231
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	82	95	234	244
Both sexes								
65	4.1	5.2	3.7	4.7	153	199	441	500
66	4.5	4.9	4.3	5.0	171	225	468	508
67	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	173	220	446	506
68	4.9	5.2	4.8	5.4	150	218	396	479
69	5.8	5.1	5.8	5.3	152	185	383	406
70 - 74	25.6	26.8	25.1	26.9	129	155	331	353
75 - 79	22.8	22.1	23.7	22.5	126	139	306	312
80 - 84	16.3	14.9	17.1	15.2	118	127	287	285
85 - 89	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.5	103	120	264	288
90 - 94	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.1	182	102	215	269
95 plus	.6	.6	.5	.3	53	75	193	262
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	130	156	331	358

(a) Based on samples of GIS applications.

(b) Excluding OAS and GIS.

(c) The years shown in these columns are those in which the incomes were actually received. Thus, the years 1969 and 1970 refer to the 1970 and 1971 GIS recipients, respectively.

TABLE 17 - OAS PENSIONERS BY GIS STATUS, NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES, BY PROVINCE,
MAY (a) 1972, AND FOR CANADA, MAY (a) 1967 TO 1972, INCLUSIVE

Province	Number of OAS pensioners				Percentage of OAS pensioners			
	Total	Without GIS	With partial GIS	With full GIS	Total	Without GIS	With partial GIS	With full GIS
Newfoundland	32,706	5,542	7,508	19,656	100.0	16.9	23.0	60.1
Prince Edward Island	12,439	2,964	4,266	5,209	100.0	23.8	34.3	41.9
Nova Scotia	73,205	24,914	21,287	27,004	100.0	34.0	29.1	36.9
New Brunswick	55,126	18,448	15,427	21,251	100.0	33.5	28.0	38.5
Quebec	424,665	169,165	109,089	146,411	100.0	39.8	25.7	34.5
Ontario	652,460	353,868	170,597	127,995	100.0	54.2	26.1	19.6
Manitoba	96,575	40,847	28,976	26,752	100.0	42.3	30.0	27.7
Saskatchewan	95,770	40,665	29,375	25,730	100.0	42.5	30.7	26.8
Alberta	119,889	51,543	34,384	32,962	100.0	43.0	29.5	27.5
British Columbia	206,455	100,460	57,792	48,203	100.0	48.7	28.0	23.3
Northwest Territories	863	157	103	603	100.0	18.2	11.9	69.9
Yukon Territory	510	210	76	224	100.0	41.2	14.9	43.9
Canada	1,770,663	808,783	479,880	482,000	100.0	45.7	27.1	27.2
1971	1,728,342	775,469	465,986	486,887	100.0	44.9	26.9	28.2
1970	1,683,837	868,877	338,904	476,056	100.0	51.6	20.1	28.3
1969	1,513,284	736,546	302,507	474,231	100.0	48.7	20.0	31.3
1968	1,365,453	629,435	298,930	437,088	100.0	46.1	21.9	32.0
1967	1,239,385	561,827	260,183	417,375	100.0	45.3	21.0	33.7

(a) Data for the month of May are shown as being a representative distribution for the respective period.

paid the allowance on his behalf. Allowances are paid at the monthly rate of \$6 for each child under 10 years of age and \$8 for each child aged 10 or over but under 16 years. If the allowances are not spent for the purposes outlined in the Act payment may be discontinued or made to some other person or agency on behalf of the child. Allowances are not payable for any child who fails to comply with provincial school-attendance legislation, who ceases to be maintained by a parent, who ceases to be a resident of Canada, or on behalf of a girl who is married and under age 16.

The program is administered by the Department of National Health and Welfare through regional offices located in each provincial capital. The Regional Director located at Edmonton also administers the accounts of residents in the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories. Table 18 gives statistics for each province for recent years.

The federal government pays family assistance, at the same rates applicable for family allowances, for each child under 16 years of age resident in Canada and supported by an immigrant who has landed for permanent residence in Canada, or by a Canadian returned to Canada to reside permanently. The assistance, which is payable monthly for the first year of the child's residence in Canada, is intended to bridge the gap until the child becomes eligible for family allowances. The eligibility requirements, other than those relating to residence, are the same for family assistance as for family allowances.

The Province of Quebec introduced its own family allowances program, supplementing the federal scheme, under legislation enacted in 1967 and Newfoundland in 1966 introduced a program called the Parents' Supplement (Schooling Allowances), under which payments were made for children attending school but this program was discontinued as from July 1972. (See pages 57-58).

Subsection 4 - Youth Allowances

Legislation providing for a program of youth allowances became effective September 1, 1964. The federal government does not provide youth allowances in Quebec, which has had its own program, called schooling allowances, since 1961. (See page 58). The federal youth allowances and the Quebec schooling allowances programs cover all eligible young people in Canada.

Under the federal program, monthly allowances of \$10 are payable in respect of all dependent children aged 16 and 17 who are receiving full-time educational training or are precluded from doing so by reason of physical or mental infirmity. Both the parent or guardian and the child must normally be physically present and living in a province other than Quebec. The allowance is not payable to a parent who resides in Quebec or outside Canada, regardless of where his child may be attending

school. However, a child may attend school in Quebec or outside Canada or, if disabled, receive care or training in Quebec or outside Canada, and still be considered eligible, on the basis that he is a resident of a province other than Quebec but is temporarily absent.

Allowances normally commence with the month following that in which family allowances cease and continue until the school year terminates. They are paid retroactively for the summer months when the child returns to school at the commencement of the new school year, although allowances for a disabled child not attending school are payable continuously throughout the year. Should a student leave school, leave the country permanently, cease to be maintained, take up residence in Quebec, or die, the allowance will cease. Otherwise, the youth allowance continues until the end of the month in which the young person reaches age 18. Youth allowances are considered not to be income for any purpose of the Income Tax Act.

The program is administered by the Department of National Health and Welfare. The national director of the family allowances and old age security programs is also responsible for administering youth allowances, assisted by regional directors located in each of the provincial capitals other than Quebec City. The costs of youth allowances are met from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Table 19 contains selected statistics on this program.

Section 2 - Federal and Federal-Provincial Welfare Programs

Subsection 1 - Canada Assistance Plan

The Canada Assistance Plan was enacted in 1966 as a comprehensive public assistance measure to replace the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1956 and to complement other income security measures. It provides, under agreements with the provinces, for federal contributions of 50 per cent of the costs of assistance to persons in need and of the costs of certain welfare services (Part I). All provinces and the Yukon Territory have signed agreements under this Part. The plan also provides (Parts II and III) for federal sharing, under special agreements, in the costs of work activity projects that prepare persons in need for employment and in the costs of provincial welfare services to Indians on reserves, on Crown lands, or in unorganized territory. The arrangements for contracting out of certain shared-cost programs that were introduced in 1965 under the Established Programs (Interim Arrangements) Act are applied to Quebec's agreement. It is provided that the provinces may discontinue their programs of blind persons allowances and disabled persons allowances and provide instead aid under their general programs, with costs shared under the plan. (See pages 34 and 37).

TABLE 13 - FAMILY ALLOWANCE STATISTICS, BY PROVINCE, YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 1967 TO 1972

Province and year	Families receiving allowance in March	Children for whom allowance paid in March	Average number of children per family in March	Average allowance (a)		Net total allowances paid during fiscal year	Province and year	Families receiving allowance in March	Children for whom allowance paid in March	Average number of children per family in March	Average allowance (a)		Net total allowances paid during fiscal year
				Per family	Per Child						Per family	Per Child	
	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$		No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
Newfoundland ... 1967	70,435	210,082	2.98	20.08	6.73	16,960,053	Manitoba 1967	131,011	315,166	2.41	16.26	6.76	25,651,443
1968	72,041	210,812	2.93	19.70	6.73	16,983,302	1968	131,098	312,777	2.39	16.12	6.76	25,432,808
1969	73,786	210,938	2.86	19.27	6.76	17,046,934	1969	132,233	311,607	2.36	15.96	6.76	25,331,933
1970	74,922	209,866	2.80	18.89	6.75	17,048,134	1970	132,530	307,626	2.32	15.78	6.80	25,165,427
1971	76,405	208,804	2.73	18.46	6.76	16,942,945	1971	134,338	306,426	2.28	15.47	6.79	24,977,643
1972	78,708	209,340	2.66	17.98	6.76	16,946,156	1972	134,680	303,199	2.25	15.26	6.78	24,747,960
Prince Edward .. Island	14,099	39,342	2.79	18.81	6.74	3,190,484	Saskatchewan.. 1967	130,876	330,015	2.52	17.05	6.76	26,870,934
1968	14,236	39,100	2.75	18.60	6.77	3,178,692	1968	131,164	326,957	2.49	16.90	6.78	26,710,541
1969	14,312	38,684	2.70	18.32	6.79	3,159,590	1969	130,999	321,999	2.46	16.72	6.80	26,470,525
1970	14,328	37,966	2.65	18.03	6.80	3,120,546	1970	128,328	312,003	2.43	16.58	6.82	25,937,454
1971	14,577	37,755	2.59	17.67	6.82	3,091,849	1971	125,397	301,674	2.40	16.36	6.82	24,997,113
1972	14,832	37,280	2.51	17.26	6.89	3,079,514	1972	123,900	294,058	2.37	16.12	6.80	24,266,040
Nova Scotia	105,214	264,998	2.52	17.01	6.75	21,507,992	Alberta	216,086	527,411	2.44	16.50	6.76	42,563,978
1967	106,712	263,340	2.47	16.73	6.78	21,410,766	1967	220,778	531,409	2.41	16.35	6.79	42,990,910
1968	107,741	261,086	2.42	16.43	6.79	21,307,047	1968	226,628	535,468	2.36	16.12	6.83	43,554,268
1969	108,451	257,330	2.37	16.16	6.82	21,145,467	1969	231,903	539,975	2.33	15.90	6.82	44,001,049
1970	110,278	256,085	2.32	15.86	6.84	21,016,284	1970	237,198	546,520	2.30	15.63	6.80	44,260,032
1971	111,549	253,050	2.27	15.54	6.85	20,892,428	1971	240,768	543,434	2.26	15.35	6.79	44,345,011
1972	82,929	229,798	2.77	18.76	6.77	18,752,034	1972	264,480	605,443	2.29	15.50	6.77	48,525,782
New Brunswick..	84,108	227,747	2.71	18.37	6.79	18,595,852	British	273,093	616,519	2.26	15.34	6.80	49,773,623
1967	85,840	224,085	2.61	17.76	6.80	18,399,405	Columbia	280,671	624,487	2.22	15.20	6.85	50,686,069
1968	86,141	218,999	2.54	17.34	6.83	18,070,949	1968	289,747	634,712	2.19	15.01	6.85	51,646,363
1969	87,622	216,827	2.47	16.90	6.84	17,809,571	1969	298,894	641,546	2.15	14.78	6.87	52,514,320
1970	89,290	214,813	2.41	16.46	6.83	17,687,390	1970	306,448	649,548	2.12	14.54	6.86	53,086,023
1971	805,315	2,034,966	2.53	17.10	6.77	165,095,827	1971	6,458	16,734	2.59	17.84	6.88	1,366,935
1972	818,220	2,025,173	2.48	16.78	6.78	164,637,234	Yukon and	6,917	17,883	2.59	17.71	6.85	1,424,781
Quebec	829,169	1,998,409	2.41	16.40	6.80	163,502,053	Northwest Territories	7,230	18,373	2.54	17.57	6.92	1,496,764
1967	837,683	1,963,792	2.34	16.01	6.84	161,788,099	1967	7,840	19,762	2.52	17.26	6.85	1,585,909
1968	843,472	1,917,469	2.27	15.62	6.88	159,083,996	1968	8,521	20,873	2.45	17.26	7.04	1,698,644
1969	851,494	1,873,460	2.20	15.17	6.90	156,175,797	1969	8,832	22,210	2.43	16.84	6.93	1,803,874
1970	1,007,038	2,308,919	2.29	15.48	6.75	185,309,485	1970	2,833,941	6,882,874	2.43	16.42	6.76	555,794,947
1971	1,029,734	2,329,769	2.26	15.30	6.76	187,635,949	Canada	2,888,101	6,901,486	2.39	16.19	6.77	558,774,458
1972	1,048,475	2,337,972	2.23	15.13	6.78	189,231,474	1968	2,937,084	6,882,900	2.39	15.93	6.81	560,186,052
Ontario	1,065,683	2,363,271	2.22	14.98	6.75	190,401,103	1969	2,977,556	6,865,302	2.31	15.68	6.79	560,049,848
1967	1,087,721	2,370,500	2.18	14.71	6.75	191,449,526	1970	3,024,423	6,824,479	2.26	15.37	6.80	557,841,523
1968	1,102,786	2,382,305	2.16	14.46	6.69	191,377,140	1971	3,063,287	6,782,697	2.21	15.04	6.81	554,407,333
1969							1972						

(a) Based on gross payment for March.

TABLE 19 - YOUTH ALLOWANCE STATISTICS, BY PROVINCE, YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 1967 TO 1972

Province and year	Youths for whom allowance paid in March			Province and year	Youths for whom allowance paid in March			Net total allowance paid during fiscal year
	Attending school full-time	Having physical or mental disability	Total youths		Attending school full-time	Having physical or mental disability	Total youths	
	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	\$
New Brunswick	15,587	15	15,602	Saskatchewan	29,718	86	29,804	3,434,721
1967	15,587	15	15,602	1967	30,424	86	30,510	3,487,264
1968	15,867	15	15,882	1968	32,082	73	32,155	3,633,295
1969	17,886	16	17,902	1969	33,258	89	33,347	3,783,018
1970	18,517	16	18,533	1970	35,017	77	35,094	3,916,165
1971	18,728	14	18,742	1971	34,073	59	34,132	3,941,375
1972	18,728	38	18,766	1972	42,868	235	43,103	4,960,783
Prince Edward Island ...	3,380	3	3,383	Alberta	44,934	195	45,129	5,148,230
1967	3,380	3	3,383	1967	48,478	185	48,663	5,478,345
1968	3,514	3	3,517	1968	51,069	195	51,264	5,823,362
1969	3,514	15	3,529	1969	54,602	141	54,743	6,217,312
1970	3,514	15	3,529	1970	56,150	113	56,263	6,447,382
1971	3,514	15	3,529	1971	54,081	208	54,289	6,154,244
1972	3,514	15	3,529	1972	56,931	208	57,139	6,402,044
Manitoba	22,938	134	23,072	British Columbia	60,716	184	60,900	6,836,644
1967	22,938	134	23,072	1967	63,381	173	63,554	7,195,255
1968	23,514	134	23,648	1968	67,453	173	67,626	7,682,144
1969	24,871	154	25,025	1969	69,179	173	69,352	7,921,557
1970	26,444	117	26,561	1970	243	1	244	28,044
1971	27,596	120	27,716	Yukon	280	-	280	29,340
1972	27,887	134	28,021	1971	296	-	296	33,534
New Brunswick	19,878	199	20,077	1972	313	1	314	33,394
1967	19,878	199	20,077	1967	402	-	402	41,366
1968	20,689	151	20,840	1971	417	1	418	47,548
1969	21,552	107	21,659	1972	312	2	314	39,340
1970	22,260	108	22,368	Northwest Territories ...	377	5	382	45,240
1971	23,354	95	23,449	1967	427	2	429	49,928
1972	23,702	88	23,790	1968	479	-	479	51,672
Ontario	192,861	1,384	194,245	1969	537	3	540	60,540
1967	192,861	1,384	194,245	1970	561	2	563	69,050
1968	207,176	1,399	208,575	1971	409,591	2,530	412,121	47,395,633
1969	221,206	1,419	222,625	1972	432,051	2,514	434,565	49,426,980
1970	232,114	1,439	233,553	1967	460,055	2,330	462,385	52,457,272
1971	241,772	1,459	243,231	1968	482,400	2,076	484,476	55,101,899
1972	247,151	1,483	248,634	1969	507,057	1,402	508,459	58,813,244
Manitoba	27,775	134	27,909	1970	514,465	1,784	516,249	59,654,007
1967	27,775	134	27,909	Total				
1968	28,833	124	28,957	1967	409,591	2,530	412,121	47,395,633
1969	30,262	61	30,323	1968	432,051	2,514	434,565	49,426,980
1970	31,484	61	31,545	1969	460,055	2,330	462,385	52,457,272
1971	32,812	41	32,853	1970	482,400	2,076	484,476	55,101,899
1972	32,674	41	32,715	1971	507,057	1,402	508,459	58,813,244
		41	32,715	1972	514,465	1,784	516,249	59,654,007

The federal government reimburses the provinces for 50 per cent of the cost of assistance provided to persons in need and for 50 per cent of certain costs of improving or extending welfare services that prevent or remove causes of dependency or assist recipients to achieve self-support.

"Assistance" includes any form of aid to or on behalf of persons in need for the purpose of providing basic requirements such as food, shelter, and clothing, including maintenance of children in the care of provincially approved child welfare agencies; items necessary for the safety, well-being, or rehabilitation of a person in need, or for a handicapped person, such as special food or clothing, telephone, or rehabilitation allowance; maintenance in a home for special care such as a home for the aged, a nursing home, or a welfare institution for children; travel and transportation; funerals and burials; health care services; welfare services purchased by or at the request of provincially approved agencies; and comfort allowances for inmates of institutions.

Health care services may include medical, surgical, obstetrical, optical, dental, and nursing services; drugs; dressings; prosthetic appliances; and other items associated with the provision of such services. Welfare services may include rehabilitation services; casework; counselling and assessment services; adoption services; and homemaker, day-care, and similar services supplied to persons in need or to persons to whom the service is essential if they are to remain self-supporting.

The only eligibility requirement specified under the Canada Assistance Plan is that of need, which is determined through an assessment of budgetary requirements as well as of income and resources. A province must not require previous residence as a condition of eligibility for assistance or for continued assistance; rates of assistance and eligibility requirements are set by the province so that they may be adjusted to local conditions and the needs of special groups; and the provinces must establish procedures for appeal from decisions that relate to the provision of assistance.

The cost of improving and extending welfare services may be calculated either (1) as the amount by which the cost of providing welfare services exceeds that of the period from April 1, 1964 to March 31, 1965 or (2) as the cost of employing persons who are engaged wholly or mainly in the performance of welfare service functions and who are employed in positions filled after March 31, 1965. No province has followed the second alternative. Included for sharable purposes are the costs of salaries and employee benefits, travel, research, consultation, fees for conferences and seminars, and certain costs of staff training.

TABLE 20 - FEDERAL PAYMENTS UNDER THE CANADA ASSISTANCE PLAN, BY PROVINCE,
FISCAL YEARS 1967-68 TO 1971-72(a)

Province	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Newfoundland	17,901,873	21,061,808	20,288,580	21,966,470	25,558,567
Prince Edward Island	1,738,858	2,549,257	3,292,523	3,766,197	4,040,832
Nova Scotia	10,203,994	11,022,716	15,245,837	16,743,286	21,857,283
New Brunswick	7,185,018	9,905,988	11,795,292	15,242,214	20,228,516
Quebec	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Ontario	100,287,774	118,303,660	131,838,661	176,163,385	211,035,023
Manitoba	15,571,938	13,981,779	19,260,412	28,187,315	36,304,036
Saskatchewan	13,403,926	14,129,601	17,233,414	20,621,117	25,306,573
Alberta	26,538,313	28,634,906	31,334,876	39,191,982	42,808,250
British Columbia	32,719,792	37,215,588	43,086,262	68,207,041	68,563,426
Yukon	-	-	152,889(c)	771,248	295,782
Total	225,611,487	256,805,603	293,528,746	390,860,255(d)	455,998,288(e)

(a) Includes public assistance payments, child welfare maintenance, maintenance of persons in welfare institutions, such as homes for the aged, health care, and extensions and improvements in welfare services. Includes payments made for claims received during the fiscal year for expenditures made in the previous fiscal year.

(b) Payments to Quebec are made by the Department of Finance under the terms of the Established Programs (Interim Arrangements) Act. Payments in 1967-68, 1968-69, 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 amounted to \$117 million, \$149.3 million, \$156.6 million, \$200.3 million and \$267.4 million (estimated), respectively.

(c) Partial year only.

(d) An additional \$34,100 was spent under Section III (Work Activity).

(e) Includes payments for work activity projects.

TABLE 21 - NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS OF SOCIAL ALLOWANCES, BY PROVINCE, MARCH 1972

Province and Program	CASES				Dependants	Total Recipients (a) (b)
	Single persons	Family heads	Unclassified	Total (a)		
Newfoundland and Long term Short term	8,481 5,979 2,502	15,530 10,029 5,501	- - -	24,011 16,008 8,003	56,563 32,031 24,532	80,574 48,039 32,535
Prince Edward Island	2,423	3,653	-	6,076	9,837	15,913
Nova Scotia Provincial Municipal	12,376 8,435 3,941	10,212 5,514 4,698	- - -	22,588 13,949 8,639	29,690 14,945 14,745	52,278 28,894 23,384
New Brunswick Long term Short term	6,017 4,159 1,858	11,798 6,722 5,076	- - -	17,815 10,881 6,934	43,902 22,543 21,359	61,717 33,424 28,293
Quebec	-	-	189,777	189,777	272,794	462,571
Ontario Family Benefits (provincial) General Welfare (municipal)	39,506 -	28,969 -	79,635 79,635	148,110 79,635	185,474 107,611	333,584 187,246
Manitoba Provincial Municipal	39,506 3,805 -	28,969 3,042 -	- 29,462 29,462	68,475 36,309 29,462	77,863 42,235 32,408	146,338 78,544 61,870
Saskatchewan	3,805	3,042	-	6,847	9,827	16,674
Alberta Provincial Municipal	- 13,525 12,343 1,182	- 20,402 18,150 2,252	23,185	23,185 33,927 30,493 3,434	46,419 55,056 49,057 5,999	69,604 88,983 79,550 9,433
British Columbia Social Allowance Supplementary Social Allowance	48,036 28,313	24,243 24,243	- -	72,279 52,556	61,919 61,919	134,198 114,475
Total	19,723 134,169	- 117,849	- 322,059	19,723 574,077	- 803,889	19,723 1,377,966

(a) In some provinces, social allowances are paid to some individuals in institutions; these recipients are included in the above figures.
 (b) "Recipients" includes dependants; there is some duplication in the total as some recipients receive benefits under more than one program.

In July 1972 the Minister of National Health and Welfare announced the availability of extra funds for day care programs -- in addition to staff costs normally shared, federal sharing would be extended to the costs of equipment, materials and other operational expenditures.

Federal payments under the Canada Assistance Plan amounted to \$723.4 million in the fiscal year 1971-72 (See Table 20). The number of recipients of financial aid under provincial social assistance programs is shown in Table 21.

Although the Canada Assistance Plan has largely replaced the Unemployment Assistance Act, the latter remains in effect in the Northwest Territories and, for a transitional period, in some provinces to cover certain means-test programs during the process of conversion to needs-test programs with sharing under the Canada Assistance Plan.

During the year ended March 31, 1972, the federal government made payments amounting to \$1.7 million for unemployment assistance, including payments to Quebec by the Department of Finance under the Established Programs (Interim Arrangements) Act.

Subsection 2 - Allowances for Blind Persons

The Blind Persons Act of 1951, as amended, provides for federal reimbursement to the provinces for allowances to blind persons age 18 or over who meet the ten-years' residence requirement and specific income limits. For an unmarried person, total income including the allowance may not exceed \$1,500 a year; for a person with no spouse but with one or more dependent children, \$1,980; for a married couple, \$2,580. When the spouse is also blind, income of the couple may not exceed \$2,700. Blindness Allowance statistics appear in Table 22.

The federal contribution may not exceed 75 per cent of \$75 a month or of the allowance paid, whichever is less. The province administers the program and, within the limits of the federal Act, may fix the amount of allowance payable and the maximum income allowed. Effective April 1, 1965, compensation was made to Quebec under the Established Programs (Interim Arrangements) Act.

TABLE 22 - BLINDNESS ALLOWANCE STATISTICS, BY PROVINCE, YEARS
ENDED MARCH 31, 1967 TO 1972

Province and year		Recipients in March	Average amount of monthly allowance	Federal government contribution during year
		No.	\$	\$
Newfoundland	1967	438	72.98	292,224
	1968	417	73.18	285,162
	1969	401	73.30	227,298
	1970	374	73.43	261,979
	1971	374	73.20	247,457
	1972	352	73.97	237,807
Prince Edward Island	1967	67	72.92	46,142
	1968	69	73.72	45,639
	1969	63	73.27	40,337
	1970	50	73.62	37,495
	1971	50	74.46	33,159
	1972	46	74.39	31,536
Nova Scotia	1967	682	73.19	466,060
	1968	636	73.28	440,422
	1969	577	73.50	405,049
	1970	524	73.45	370,107
	1971	511	72.71	339,401
	1972	474	73.28	324,426
New Brunswick	1967	589	73.44	407,930
	1968	536	73.52	371,888
	1969	491	73.99	345,044
	1970	448	73.96	314,336
	1971	424	73.75	289,364
	1972	397	73.72	271,601
Quebec	1967	2,560	73.17	1,714,789 ^(a)
	1968	2,424	73.42	1,631,232 ^(a)
	1969	2,242	73.53	1,532,632 ^(a)
	1970	2,115	73.39	1,442,995 ^(a)
	1971	1,554	73.52	1,228,295 ^(a)
	1972	636	73.50	448,359 ^(a)
Ontario	1967	1,710	67.09	1,081,629
	1968	435	54.27	259,748
	1969	330	51.52	178,717
	1970	258	49.93	135,975
	1971	183	48.08	81,266
	1972	152	49.47	73,246

(a) Effective April 1, 1965, Quebec received compensation under the terms of the Established Programs (Interim Arrangements) Act. Figures are shown for comparative purposes only and represent the federal share, which would have been paid to Quebec if payments had continued under the original agreements.

TABLE 22 - BLINDNESS ALLOWANCE STATISTICS, BY PROVINCE, YEARS
ENDED MARCH 31, 1967 TO 1972 (Cont'd.)

Province and Year	Recipients in March	Average amount of monthly allowance	Federal government contribution during year
	No.	\$	\$
Manitoba 1967	325	72.58	226,219
..... 1968	294	71.91	200,718
..... 1969	276	71.99	186,795
..... 1970	255	72.00	174,388
..... 1971	169	70.19	129,469
..... 1972	147	66.77	97,193
Saskatchewan 1967	272	71.60	204,547
..... 1968	181	68.86	110,352
..... 1969	99	65.85	67,091
..... 1970	68	73.19	51,482
..... 1971	54	74.18	38,991
..... 1972	43	73.95	28,390
Alberta 1967	412	71.89	284,078
..... 1968	376	73.02	258,007
..... 1969	315	73.55	229,294
..... 1970	264	72.30	192,338
..... 1971	234	73.51	164,573
..... 1972	209	74.33	146,150
British Columbia 1967	484	73.60	336,639
..... 1968	451	73.81	315,769
..... 1969	439	73.50	300,888
..... 1970	430	74.00	292,557
..... 1971	432	73.89	286,125
..... 1972	429	73.42	283,789
Yukon 1967	5	75.00	3,881
..... 1968	6	75.00	3,460
..... 1969	4	75.00	3,518
..... 1970	4	75.00	2,700
..... 1971	4	75.00	2,700
..... 1972	3	75.00	2,981
Northwest Territories..... 1967	38	75.00	28,069
..... 1968	35	74.24	23,083
..... 1969	30	75.00	22,969
..... 1970	28	75.00	20,085
..... 1971	26	75.00	19,125
..... 1972	26	75.00	17,089
Canada 1967	7,582	71.70	5,092,207(b)
..... 1968	5,308	71.19	3,945,481(b)
..... 1969	5,167	71.95	3,589,632(b)
..... 1970	4,818	72.13	3,296,437(b)
..... 1971	4,015	72.38	2,859,925(b)
..... 1972	2,916	72.07	1,962,567(b)

(b) Figures include the federal share which would have been paid to Quebec if payments had continued under the original agreements.

Under the terms of the Canada Assistance Plan a province may elect to aid needy disabled persons under the general assistance program with costs shared under the Canada Assistance Plan (See p. 28). In accordance with this provision several provinces no longer accept applications under the Blind Persons Allowance Act. They may also transfer current recipients of blind persons allowances to their general programs, provided that there is no decrease in benefits. By the end of 1972 four provinces (Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, and Alberta) had discontinued receipt of applications under this program.

Subsection 3 - Allowances for Disabled Persons

The Disabled Persons Act of 1954, as amended, provides for federal reimbursement to the provinces for allowances paid to permanently and totally disabled persons age 18 or over who meet the required definition of "permanent and total disability", the ten-years' residence requirement, and specified income limits. For an unmarried person, total income including the allowance may not exceed \$1,260 a year. For a married couple the limit is \$2,220 a year except that, if the spouse is blind within the meaning of the Blind Persons Act, income of the couple may not exceed \$2,580 a year. Statistics for recent years are set out in Table 23.

The federal contribution may not exceed 50 per cent of \$75 a month or of the allowance paid, whichever is less. The province administers the program and, within the limits of the federal Act, may fix the amount of allowance payable, the maximum income allowed and other conditions of eligibility. Effective April 1, 1965, compensation was made to Quebec under the Established Programs (Interim Arrangements) Act.

Under the terms of the Canada Assistance Plan a province may elect to aid needy disabled persons under the general assistance program with costs shared under the Canada Assistance Plan (See p. 31). In accordance with this provision several provinces no longer accept applications under the Disabled Persons Act. They may also transfer current recipients of disabled persons allowances to their general programs, provided that there is no decrease in benefits. By the end of 1972, seven provinces (Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta) had discontinued acceptance of applications under this program.

TABLE 23 - DISABLED PERSONS' ALLOWANCE STATISTICS, BY PROVINCE,
YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 1967 TO 1972

Province and year	Recipients in March	Average amount of monthly allowance	Federal government contribution during year
	No.	\$	\$
Newfoundland 1967	1,873	74.55	833,340
..... 1968	1,393	74.43	465,500
..... 1969	82	63.04	461,943
..... 1970	49	62.29	21,936
..... 1971	43	60.59	17,150
..... 1972	32	55.93	11,861
Prince Edward Island 1967	814	74.35	368,992
..... 1968	78	72.08	176,869
..... 1969	54	71.62	18,749
..... 1970	38	70.66	17,501
..... 1971	28	69.28	13,008
..... 1972	7	70.97	4,841
Nova Scotia 1967	3,522	73.88	1,584,061
..... 1968	3,482	73.53	1,564,079
..... 1969	3,371	73.53	1,535,758
..... 1970	291	70.08	381,865
..... 1971	494	70.38	223,202
..... 1972	359	69.76	169,477
New Brunswick 1967	2,266	74.36	1,041,900
..... 1968	2,265	74.33	1,015,796
..... 1969	2,292	74.37	1,022,271
..... 1970	2,215	74.41	1,005,912
..... 1971	2,068	74.40	957,365
..... 1972	1,972	74.37	901,210
Quebec 1967	19,273	74.15	8,535,524(a)
..... 1968	18,649	74.13	8,292,666(a)
..... 1969	17,506	74.15	7,952,096(a)
..... 1970	18,327	74.22	7,492,756(a)
..... 1971	10,876	74.20	6,139,972(a)
..... 1972	2,340	65.00	1,860,693(a)
Ontario 1967	19,800	72.02	8,377,469
..... 1968	2,401	64.97	1,096,998
..... 1969	1,436	63.02	685,643
..... 1970	901	62.97	424,593
..... 1971	445	66.19	213,973
..... 1972	310	65.93	138,534

(a) Effective April 1, 1965, Quebec received compensation under the terms of the Established Programs (Interim Arrangements) Act. Figures are shown for comparative purposes only and represent the federal share which would have been paid to Quebec if payments had continued under the original agreements.

TABLE 23 - DISABLED PERSONS' ALLOWANCE STATISTICS, BY PROVINCE,
YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 1967 TO 1972 (Cont'd.)

Province and year		Recipients in March	Average amount of monthly allowance	Federal government contribution during year
		No.	\$	\$
Manitoba	1967	1,547	73.91	687,543
	1968	1,498	73.64	671,508
	1969	1,428	73.56	646,169
	1970	1,331	73.51	608,920
	1971	463	72.19	282,817
	1972	330	71.43	157,809
Saskatchewan	1967	390	70.94	189,817
	1968	272	69.01	129,610
	1969	170	68.71	80,794
	1970	119	69.43	57,539
	1971	91	70.21	39,512
	1972	75	70.88	29,172
Alberta	1967	1,931	72.89	859,166
	1968	1,925	72.75	844,821
	1969	1,810	73.14	821,572
	1970	1,596	73.13	751,490
	1971	1,479	73.49	677,905
	1972	1,388	73.33	628,201
British Columbia	1967	2,422	73.75	1,071,978
	1968	2,445	73.59	1,086,330
	1969	2,480	73.68	1,099,806
	1970	2,533	73.63	1,116,237
	1971	2,580	73.85	1,126,363
	1972	2,618	73.83	1,143,706
Yukon	1967	2	75.00	900
	1968	3	75.00	1,350
	1969	3	75.00	1,350
	1970	5	75.00	1,725
	1971	6	75.00	2,250
	1972	5	75.00	2,588
Northwest Territories	1967	23	74.62	11,212
	1968	27	73.10	11,097
	1969	31	74.27	14,396
	1970	34	74.33	14,676
	1971	35	74.17	15,282
	1972	32	74.56	15,831
Canada	1967	53,863	73.57	23,561,903 ^(b)
	1968	34,438	73.28	15,356,624 ^(b)
	1969	30,663	73.39	14,340,547 ^(b)
	1970	25,739	73.53	11,895,150 ^(b)
	1971	18,608	73.50	9,708,801 ^(b)
	1972	9,468	70.05	5,063,923 ^(b)

(b) Figures include the federal share which would have been paid to Quebec if payments had continued under the original agreements (see footnote (a)).

Subsection 4 - Fitness and Amateur Sport

Created in 1961 with the passage of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Act, this program seeks to encourage mass participation in physical recreation and to develop competitive excellence. These objectives are predicated on the assumption that every Canadian should develop a level of fitness sufficient to contribute positively to his physical and mental health and that Canadian athletes should develop a level of performance in national and international competitions which will contribute to national unity and international prestige. The program provides \$7.5 million to attain these ends.

The Act also provides for the National Advisory Council on Fitness and Amateur Sport to consider any questions on the operation of the Act referred to it by the Minister and to advise the Minister on such matters pertaining to sport and recreation as it sees fit. The Council consists of not more than 30 members appointed by the Governor in Council, of whom at least one is appointed from each province.

The report of the Task Force on Sports for Canadians, the Montmorency Conference on Leisure, recommendations from the National Advisory Council, and the conclusions of an internal study enabled the Minister to propose in March 1970 a new sports policy for Canadians. Advocating the benefits of mass participation and the inculcation of sports and recreation into Canadian culture, the policy clearly identified the twin concerns of competitive excellence and mass participation. Recently the program has been divided into two divisions to accommodate these concerns: Sport Canada - which has as its primary task the development of the competitive excellence of Canada's athletes; and Recreation Canada - which will work to encourage increased levels of participation in physical activity. The proposed sport policy also noted the necessity for reinforcing and increasing the administrative strength of Canadian sports and recreation agencies. For this purpose the program makes available administrative, financial, and other professional assistance. In March 1971 the Administrative Centre for Sport and Recreation was opened to house 33 agencies. Office space, salaries for executive directors, public relations, booking, and secretarial services are provided.

The program provides grants for specific projects and operates some of its own. All are designed to facilitate the development of resources and motivate participation by all Canadians everywhere in Canada.

The federal program for Fitness and Amateur Sport for the year 1972-73 concentrates on the following areas:

- (a) grants and support to national fitness and sport organizations to improve the standards of administration, coaching, and instruction, to increase the rate of participation in physical recreation, and to provide aid in the holding of competitions;
- (b) promotion and support of special projects including the Arctic Games, the Canada Games, the Canada Fitness Awards, and assistance in the holding of sports events of nationwide interest;
- (c) planning, training, research, and communications in support of increased participation in physical recreation by all Canadians;
- (d) grants-in-aid to student athletes.

Subsection 5 - National Welfare Grants Program

The National Welfare Grants Program was established in 1962 to help develop and strengthen welfare services in Canada. Under the program, project grants are provided to provincial and municipal welfare departments, nongovernmental welfare agencies, citizen organizations, and universities. Fellowships are provided to individuals seeking advanced training in the social welfare field. The variety of provisions within the program, along with its associated consultative services, allow it to operate as a flexible instrument in the development of welfare services and to give a major emphasis to experimental activities in the welfare field. The allotment for the year ended March 31, 1972, was \$2,650,000.

General welfare bursary training and staff development grants are available to provinces on a shared-cost basis, with the other provisions of the program being administered and financed entirely by the federal government. Demonstration, research, and social action projects in a wide range of social welfare subject areas are eligible for grants, as are developmental projects related to welfare manpower. Fellowships are available for study at Canadian and foreign universities. Grants currently available to assist Canadian schools of social work with teaching and field instruction costs are scheduled for termination in the year ending March 31, 1974.

With the advent of the Canada Assistance Plan increasing attention has been given to experimental activities under the National Welfare Grants program to encourage innovative approaches to the solution of social welfare problems and the provision of welfare services.

Effective April 1, 1967, a mental retardation grants fund was established initially for a five-year period. Owing to project start-up problems experienced in the field in the early stages this period has been extended to permit complete utilization of the fund. A portion of that fund is administered in conjunction with the National Welfare Grants program. Support is extended to research and demonstration projects designed to expand knowledge and to apply that knowledge to the provision of services and to preventive programs in that field.

Expenditures under the National Welfare Grants program for the year ended March 31, 1972 totalled \$2,290,055, and under the Mental Retardation Grant \$138,446. \$1,045,092 was expended on demonstration projects, \$410,127 on research projects, \$576,951 on Manpower Utilization and Development including demonstration, national agency, teaching and field instruction, fellowships and scholarships, \$139,818 on general national agency projects and \$118,067 on general welfare projects including the provincially administered bursary and staff development programs. Table 24 sets out the expenditures.

Subsection 6 - Vocational Rehabilitation

The federal-provincial vocational rehabilitation program, which began in 1952, was consolidated and extended under the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act, 1961. Agreements under this Act provide for equal sharing of costs between the federal government and the provinces and territories. These costs include co-ordination and provision of services to disabled or other vocationally disadvantaged individuals, training of rehabilitation personnel, and research and publicity. Approved services, supplied by a provincial government or purchased from voluntary agencies by a provincial government, include medical, social, and vocational assessment, intensive counselling, restorative services, the provision of prostheses, vocational or educational upgrading, rehabilitation allowances, work conditioning, and provision of tools, books, and other equipment. Employment counselling and placement are provided through Canada Manpower Centres of the Department of Manpower and Immigration or by the voluntary agencies from which services are purchased.

TABLE 24 - NATIONAL WELFARE GRANTS - EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1972

Provinces	Welfare Services Plan (a)	Demonstration projects (b)	Welfare Research (c)	National Agency Projects (General)	Manpower Utilization and Development				Totals
					Teaching and Field Instruction (d)	Welfare Scholarships (e)	Welfare Fellowships (e)	Demonstration (f)	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Newfoundland		10,370							10,370
Nova Scotia	5,993	129,449	9,285		22,516	2,195	4,285		173,723
Prince Edward Island	5,266	22,000							27,266
New Brunswick	5,830	71,387					8,446		85,663
Quebec		237,956	203,223			4,044	43,561		488,784
Ontario	54,141	209,126	87,286		154,496	7,602	48,588	15,582	576,821
Manitoba		98,863	1,916		46,713	1,876	30,886		180,254
Saskatchewan		102,223			20,555	4,190			126,968
Alberta	15,000	53,125			24,828	2,376	667		95,996
British Columbia	13,000	110,593	62,693		37,404	1,876	12,001		237,567
Northwest Territories	18,837								18,837
Yukon Territory									
National Voluntary Welfare Agencies			45,724	139,818					267,806
Totals	118,067	1,045,092	410,127	139,818	306,512	24,159	148,434	15,582	2,290,055

(a) Require a matching contribution of provincial and/or municipal funds.

(b) By location of agency or department undertaking project. Includes 6 special short-term project grants.

(c) By location of agency.

(d) By location of school of social work. Includes 3 planning and organization grants.

(e) By home address of recipients.

(f) By location of agency, department or school of social work.

In each participating province, a provincial co-ordinator or director of rehabilitation is responsible for the co-ordination and administration of services to disabled or vocationally disadvantaged persons. The federal aspects of the program are administered by the Manpower Utilization Branch of the Department of Manpower and Immigration in co-operation with the Department's five regional offices. The Manpower Utilization Branch has responsibility for the development of services for other persons suffering occupational disadvantages. The Branch has the function of encouraging a more favourable employment climate for older workers through a continuing educational program, encouragement of research, maintenance of liaison with management, labour, and voluntary agencies, assembly and dissemination of informational material concerning industrial gerontology, and supportive services to the Canada Manpower Centres. The Department of Manpower and Immigration is co-operating with other federal departments in the study of the needs of occupationally disadvantaged groups for special programs. The Department is also co-operating with the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development regarding improvements in employment and training services for Indians, Eskimos, and Métis. Other persons suffering occupational disadvantages, such as inmates and former inmates of correctional institutions and adults with limited job prospects, are given special assistance by the Department, which is also studying new ways to help such persons obtain productive and satisfying employment. Among other agencies contributing to vocational rehabilitation are the Workmen's Compensation Boards in all provinces, which provide for the rehabilitation of injured workmen.

In the year ended March 31, 1972, federal expenditures under the vocational rehabilitation program totalled \$6,500,000. Complete reports received on 5,909 disabled persons rehabilitated during the year indicated that, at the end of the year, 4,005 of them were rehabilitated to regular employment, 428 to sheltered employment, and 355 were rehabilitated as homemakers. The costs of support of the 4,005 who obtained employment and of their dependants, before rehabilitation, was estimated at \$4,000,000 annually; following rehabilitation, their aggregate earnings were estimated at \$16,000,000.

Subsection 7 - National Council of Welfare

As part of the Government Organization Act, 1969, the National Council of Welfare, which had previously been a largely governmental body patterned after the Dominion Council of Health and including in its membership the deputy ministers of welfare of each of the provinces, presided over by the federal deputy minister, was reconstituted as a

citizens' advisory council and its terms of reference broadened. The role of the Council is to advise the Minister of National Health and Welfare on such matters related to welfare as it deems appropriate.

The new National Council of Welfare consists of 21 private citizens, roughly half of whom are drawn from organizations of consumers of welfare services and half from institutions involved, directly or indirectly, in the provision of welfare services. In the former category are members of low income and welfare rights groups (seven of whom are past or present recipients of social assistance) and of organizations of native people, both Indians and Métis. In the latter category are persons involved in the social service delivery system, at both the staff and volunteer levels, and in the field of social work education.

The creation of this Council with its special mandate to seek out the views of the poor reflects an awareness that the social service system, while designed to service those in need, has historically failed to involve the people it sought to serve in the definition of their needs and the development of programs to meet these needs. It is intended that this Council provide a vehicle through which the poor can make their views known to government and a forum in which these views can be considered by a body which encompasses all elements in the social service spectrum and on which the poor are substantially represented. The program of the Council has involved additional representatives of low-income and disadvantaged minority groups, through their participation in Council committees.

The Office of the National Council of Welfare has been established as a division of the Department of National Health and Welfare to act as a secretariat for the Council and to provide a continuing link between the views expressed by consumers of welfare services and the program activities of the Department. Its function in this regard is one of liaison and facilitator of communication. In addition, it publishes the Bulletin of Canadian Welfare Law which is prepared by the Welfare Law Project at the University of British Columbia.

The Council met four times during the 1971-72 fiscal year with a number of working committees meeting at various times between sessions of the full Council. The National Council of Welfare issued advisory statements in the course of the year dealing with income security, legal services to the poor and the report of the Special Senate Committee on Poverty.

Subsection 8 - Family Planning Division

The Family Planning Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare was formed in January 1972 to provide a centre of responsibility for the federal family planning program. Its objective is to ensure the accessibility and availability of family planning services to all Canadians who want them:

- by informing Canadians about the purpose and methods of family planning so that the exercise of free individual choice in this area will be based on adequate knowledge;
- by promoting the training of health and welfare professional and other staff involved in family planning services;
- by promoting relevant research in family planning;
- by aiding family planning programs operating under public or voluntary auspices through federal grants-in-aid and joint federal-provincial shared cost programs.

The Division's program includes consultation, information, and the Family Planning Grants. Consultation is provided to a broad range of public and private organizations. Informational-educational materials on family planning, sex education, and family life education are distributed in quantity, free of charge, by the Division. Canadian materials on these subjects are currently being developed.

During the 1972-73 fiscal year, a total of \$1,050,000 was available through the Family Planning Grants for the support of family planning services and demonstration, training, and research projects. Grants have been made for research fellowships, seminars, conferences, and the programs of national voluntary agencies.

Subsection 9 - Emergency Welfare Services

The Emergency Welfare Services Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare develops a community capability to provide, in the event of a national emergency, essential welfare services otherwise not available. Trained specialists within the federal, provincial and municipal departments of welfare, are responsible for developing a three-sided program.

The program is an integral part of the Canada Survival Plan and is co-ordinated with the programs of other Canadian government agencies, and with mutual support programs of the United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Leaders are trained in the organizing of large numbers of volunteers for emergency welfare operations and a public education program is maintained. Guidance is provided to the provinces in developing the capability to respond effectively to human needs arising from natural disaster, civil disorder or other community crisis situations. Assistance has been provided, through the Canadian International Development Agency to developing countries in pre-disaster emergency welfare and a program is being planned, through which trained federal and provincial staff can be made available for international disaster service.

Section 3 - Provincial Welfare Programs

Major welfare programs governed by provincial legislation are social assistance, services for the aged, and child welfare services. Also, the province of Quebec operates the Quebec Pension Plan, which is comparable to the Canada Pension Plan (See page 1), and a family allowance program (See page 57). Provincial departments of public welfare are responsible for the administration of welfare programs, although responsibility for a number of the programs may be shared with their municipalities.

Public services are supplemented by those of voluntary agencies whose interests include the welfare of families and children and of groups with special needs, such as the aged, recent immigrants, youth groups, and released prisoners. Welfare councils and social planning councils contribute to the planning and co-ordinating of local welfare services. Local voluntary agencies and institutions may receive public grants, depending on the nature and standard of their services, although their main support is usually from united funds or community chests, or from sponsoring organizations.

Subsection 1 - Social Assistance

All provinces make legislative provision for assistance to persons in need and their dependants. All provinces have now incorporated provisions for allowances to needy mothers with dependent children in a broadened program of provincial allowances to several categories of persons with long-term need or in a general program under which the only eligibility requirement is need, irrespective of the cause of need.

Allowances are generally determined on the basis of a needs test under which the allowance granted is the budget deficit, or the difference between the amount required to meet the applicant's need as determined according to a schedule of rates covering the various budget items of basic need (food, clothing, personal requirements, shelter, fuel, and utilities) and any income available to him to meet that need. All provinces also provide allowances for items of special need; for example, special diets on medical recommendation, special clothing, and expenses incidental to education or obtaining employment. Assistance may also take the form of maintenance in a home for special care or welfare services (see section on Canada Assistance Plan).

The provincial departments of welfare have regulatory and supervisory powers over municipal administration of social assistance and require certain standards as a condition of provincial aid. Length of residence is not a condition of aid in any province, but in those provinces where municipal residence is a factor, the residence of the applicant determines the financially responsible authority. Assistance to persons without municipal residence or persons living in unorganized territory is the responsibility of the provincial authority. Under the terms of the Canada Assistance Plan, all provinces have agreed that residence shall not be a condition of assistance for applicants who move from one province to another.

Social assistance is administered by the province or by the municipalities with substantial financial support from the province, which in turn is reimbursed by the federal government under the Canada Assistance Plan for 50 per cent of the provincial and municipal assistance given, and for certain other costs (see section on Canada Assistance Plan). The formula for provincial-municipal sharing of costs is determined by the province, and varying arrangements are made for the administration of assistance.

As authorized under the terms of the Canada Assistance Plan, a number of provinces have elected to assist needy persons who are disabled or blind under their general assistance programs rather than under the federal-provincial programs for these particular categories of needy persons (see section on Canada Assistance Plan). By mid-1972 seven provinces -- Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, and Alberta -- had discontinued receipt of applications under the disabled persons allowances program. Four of these provinces -- Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, and Alberta -- had also discontinued applications under the blind persons allowances program.

In Newfoundland all assistance is administered by the Department of Social Assistance. In Prince Edward Island also, the province is responsible through the Department of Social Services for the costs of assistance and services to all needy persons.

In New Brunswick, the Department of Social Services administers social assistance under a comprehensive program. In Nova Scotia, the province administers aid under the Social Assistance Act to needy mothers and foster mothers, disabled persons, dependent fathers, needy women 60-65 years of age, and supplemental allowances to recipients of blind persons allowances. The municipalities administer assistance to other needy persons and are reimbursed by the province for at least 75 per cent of the costs of assistance, services, and administration.

In Quebec, a comprehensive program of aid for the needy is provided under the Social Aid Act administered by the Department of Social Affairs. Aid for ordinary needs and for special needs may be granted to an individual or family head who because of his physical or mental condition is unable to meet such needs for himself or his family through work or who is undergoing an approved training program or has left his regular employment to take courses under an approved rehabilitation or training program. Aid for special needs may be granted to a person who is engaged in full-time, part-time, or seasonal work, or is self-employed or is attending an educational institution if such aid is required to prevent the loss of his means of subsistence, to prevent destitution, or to remove a danger to health. Aid for ordinary needs may also be provided in such a situation, but may be subject to recovery. Aid may be provided in the form of a loan under special circumstances, for example, pending the receipt of money accruing from the exercise of a right or the winding-up of a business.

In Ontario, the Ministry of Community and Social Services administers The Family Benefits Act, which provides for provincial allowances to needy mothers with dependent children, dependent fathers, disabled or blind persons, persons 65 years of age or over who are not receiving an old age security pension, needy widows, and certain other categories of women 60 years of age or over. Municipalities administer aid under The General Welfare Assistance Act to other needy persons and are reimbursed by the province for 80 per cent of their expenditures for aid and for 90 per cent of expenditures for aid to persons in excess of 5 per cent of the population in the municipality. The province reimburses counties and municipalities for 50 per cent of the cost of special assistance and of the cost of administration of welfare services beyond a specified base period.

In Manitoba, the Department of Health and Social Development administers aid under the Social Allowances Act to needy mothers with dependent children, to mentally or physically incapacitated persons whose disability is likely to last for more than 90 days, to persons unable to support themselves or their dependants because of their age, and to persons taking undergraduate academic or technical vocational training who have not sufficient income to provide the basic necessities for themselves and their dependants if any, and employed persons or persons with other sources of income who have dependants requiring special care and need assistance to meet the costs of such care. Financial aid and services to other needy persons are the responsibility of the municipalities which are reimbursed by the province for 40 per cent of the costs of assistance, or at a higher rate if their costs exceed a specified amount. The province also reimburses municipalities for 50 per cent of the costs of administration of welfare services in excess of costs for the base year 1964.

In Saskatchewan, all aid is provided under the Saskatchewan Assistance Act; need is the only criterion of eligibility. The program of assistance and services under the Act is administered by a municipality or by regional offices of the Department of Social Services. Only two municipalities have elected to administer the program. The province bears approximately 95 per cent of the costs of assistance and services granted in municipalities.

In Alberta, the Department of Health and Social Development administers allowances under the Social Development Act to needy mothers with dependent children, to persons who because of age or mental or physical disability are not able to be self-supporting. The Department maintains two hostels and one welfare centre to care for unemployable single homeless men without municipal residence. Aid to other needy persons is administered by the municipalities, which are reimbursed by the province for 80 per cent of the assistance given. Also, under the Preventive Social Services Act, 1966, designed to encourage municipalities to sponsor programs to prevent dependency and family breakdown, the province reimburses a municipality for 80 per cent of the costs of administration of material aid given needy persons under the Social Development Act, and for 80 per cent of the municipal expenses in connection with the establishment, operation and administration of certain preventive social services programs.

In British Columbia, the Department of Rehabilitation and Social Improvement administers supplemental allowances to needy recipients of Old Age Security pensions, blind and disabled persons' allowances, veterans receiving a War Veterans Allowance and an Old Age Security pension, and their widows of 65 years or over. In December 1972,

two new programs went into force which provided for a minimum monthly income of \$200 from all sources for handicapped persons and for persons in receipt of the Guaranteed Income Supplement. Aid to other needy persons is administered under a comprehensive general program by the municipalities, or by the province in areas without municipal organization. Municipalities are reimbursed by the province on a pooled basis for 85 per cent of the total cost of social assistance. Also, the province shares equally with the municipalities expenditures on salaries of social workers; a municipality with fewer than 15,000 persons may arrange to have the Department undertake social work within the municipality and reimburse it at the rate of 60 cents per capita per year.

Subsection 2 - Living Accommodation for Elderly Persons

In all provinces, homes for the aged and infirm are provided under provincial, municipal, or voluntary auspices. Voluntary homes generally are provincially inspected in accordance with prescribed standards and in some provinces must be licensed. The provinces contribute to the maintenance of needy persons in homes for the aged, either through general assistance or through statutes that relate particularly to these homes. Also, 50 per cent of the payments on behalf of assistance cases in homes for the aged and infirm (homes for special care) are met by the federal government (See page 28).

All provinces in varying degrees make capital grants toward the construction of homes, and in some provinces capital grants are also available to municipalities, charitable organizations, or non-profit corporations for the construction of low-rental housing.

Newfoundland maintains a home for the aged and infirm at St. John's and pays part or all of the cost of maintaining needy old people in homes for the aged and boarding homes. Provision is made for grants to organizations constructing homes for the aged. The Senior Citizens (Housing) Act, 1960 provides for the construction of hostels or housing for the elderly by non-profit corporations. The province guarantees the cost of operating such projects. In Prince Edward Island the Department of Social Services operates six separate institutions and a wing in each of the mental hospital and tuberculosis sanatorium for the care of the aged and infirm. Two charitable organizations provide special institutional facilities; a nursing home under private auspices has one wing with 24 beds to which aged persons in receipt of public assistance are admitted. In Nova Scotia, the aged are cared for in municipal or county homes, in homes operated by religious or private organizations and in private boarding homes. The

province reimburses the municipalities for a portion of their expenditures for the maintenance of needy persons in municipal homes, subject to compliance with specified standards of care and accommodation. Homes for the aged receiving aid from the provincial government are subject to provincial inspection. In New Brunswick provincial grants may be made under the Senior Citizens Housing Act to assist non-profit housing corporations in constructing and equipping low-rental housing units for senior citizens. Homes for the aged are operated under public, charitable, and private auspices. Voluntary and proprietary homes are subject to provincial licensing and inspection and must meet standards contained in regulations under the Health Act. Under the Social Welfare Act, 1966, the province contributes to the maintenance of needy persons in licensed nursing homes and homes for the aged.

Institutional care for indigent old people in Quebec is provided through charitable institutions under the Public Charities Act. The Aged Couples Homes Act authorizes the province to erect and maintain homes for aged couples, or to make agreements (including the provision of grants) for their erection, upkeep, and administration with persons, societies, and corporations, public or private. Standards established for homes for the aged are in accord with the regulations under the Public Health Act.

Under the Homes for the Aged and Rest Homes Act in Ontario municipalities must provide institutional or private home care (private family living or foster home care) for the aged; they may also establish rest homes for the care of handicapped persons who cannot be properly cared for at home, in existing homes for the aged, hospitals, or other institutions. The province contributes 50 per cent of the costs of construction of approved homes and 70 per cent of their operating and maintenance deficits. It also pays 70 per cent of the costs of maintenance for approved private home care. Homes for the aged under voluntary auspices are approved, inspected, and assisted under the Charitable Institutions Act. This Act provides for construction grants up to \$5,000 per bed and for maintenance grants of 80 per cent of the amount spent by the organization up to \$9 per day for each resident requiring public assistance. The Nursing Homes Act, 1966 established mandatory provincial licensing of nursing homes by the Department of Health. The Elderly Persons' Housing Aid Act provides for grants to non-profit housing corporations building low-rental housing for elderly persons. Special property tax arrangements for senior citizens are available under the Municipal and School Tax Credit Assistance Act, the Residential Property Tax Reduction Act, and the Department of Agriculture and Food Act. Older persons, as well as all citizens, benefit under the Tax Credit System in respect to home property taxes and rents.

Under the Elderly and Infirm Person's Housing Act in Manitoba, construction grants equalling one-third of the costs of constructing or of acquiring and renovating housing accommodation and homes for the aged are given to municipalities and charitable organizations. Grants may not exceed \$1,700 for one-person housing units, \$2,150 for two-person housing units, \$2,000 per bed for new homes for the aged, and \$1,000 per bed for homes that have been renovated. Under the Social Allowances Act the province, with no municipal sharing, pays the cost of those who, because of age, physical or mental ill health, or physical or mental incapacity, require care for more than 90 days by another person or in an institution or home for the aged and infirm. Institutions and boarding homes for the aged and infirm are supervised and licensed by the Department of Health and Social Development under public health legislation.

In Saskatchewan, aged and infirm persons are cared for in a provincial special-care home, in three provincial geriatric centres, two under the jurisdiction of the Department of Welfare and one under that of the South Saskatchewan Hospital Centre, and in municipal, voluntary, and proprietary homes for the aged. The latter are inspected and licensed under the Housing and Special-care Homes Act. This Act also empowers the province and municipalities to subscribe to the capital stock of non-profit housing corporations building low-rental accommodation for older persons; the province may also make loans to municipalities to assist them in subscribing. Also, the province may guarantee the costs of operation of hostel-type accommodation with common dining and sitting rooms for aged persons. Capital grants amounting to 20 per cent of actual construction costs are available for self-contained housing projects; similar grants for special-care homes (that is, nursing homes, supervisory-care homes, or sheltered-care homes) may be made to municipalities, churches, or charitable organizations sponsoring approved homes. Further, an annual maintenance grant of \$12 per bed is paid to such homes. Costs of maintaining needy persons in homes for the aged are shared by the province and the municipalities under the Saskatchewan Assistance Act.

Under what are termed "master agreements", Alberta bears the cost of constructing and equipping homes for the aged and housing units on municipal land. Projects are operated by provincially incorporated foundations which include municipal councillors in their membership; net costs of operation are borne by the municipalities. Aside from contract nursing homes, which come under specific legislation, and certain nursing homes under the supervision of the Department of Health, the Welfare Homes and Institutions Branch of the Department of Social Development is responsible for the licensing of, and the maintaining

of standards in, homes for the aged and infirm. The Senior Citizens Shelter Assistance Act, 1972 provides homeowner assistance grants in an amount equal to the provincial school levy for homeowners aged 65 and over in respect to their private residence or when they reside in an "eligible mobile unit". The Act also provides an annual renter assistance grant of \$50 per rented unit for senior citizens.

A home for elderly homeless men is operated by the Department of Rehabilitation and Social Improvement in British Columbia. Boarding homes or institutional facilities for the care of the aged and infirm may be provided under municipal, non-profit or proprietary auspices. The province licenses and supervises homes for the aged and boarding homes and, where necessary, shares with the municipalities on a 90-10 basis the cost of maintaining needy residents. Under the Elderly Citizens' Housing Aid Act, self-contained low-rental housing units and boarding-home low-rental housing units may be provided under regional district, municipal, or non-profit corporation auspices. The province provides grants amounting to one-third of the construction costs in the case of the self-contained units, provided the constructing body provides a cash grant of at least 10 per cent of the cost of the construction or reconstruction; in the case of boarding-home units the provincial grant is just over one-third of the construction costs, providing the constructing body has made a cash grant of 15 per cent of the costs of construction or reconstruction. In 1972 the scope of the Act and its regulations was extended by granting aid to the aforementioned bodies to assist in the construction and conversion of special care homes (homes for the aged and infirm). Further, under the Provincial Home-owner Grant Act when the current property tax is \$161 or more, the tax grant is \$160; when the current property tax is \$160.99 or less, the tax grant is the amount of the current property tax less \$1. The legislation applies to homeowners of all ages.

Subsection 3 - Opportunities for Older People in the Use of Leisure

The New Horizons Program for retired Canadians was introduced by the Department of National Health and Welfare in September 1972 with an operating budget of \$10 million. It offers cash grants to groups so that they may undertake activities of their own choice and design which will keep them in the mainstream of Canadian life. The program has three objectives: to encourage retired persons to participate in community life; to offer retired persons an opportunity to put their knowledge and experience, so often unused, to work for their own benefit and that of others; and to build friendships and encourage mutual aid among retired persons themselves and between retired persons and others in their community.

Ontario is the only province to have special legislation applying to senior citizens' centres, although some other provinces provide varying amounts of financial assistance to such centres. But in Ontario, the Elderly Persons Centres Act, 1966 has provision for grants of up to 30 per cent of the cost of constructing or buying a building for use as a recreation centre if the municipality contributes 20 per cent. In addition, there are arrangements for support through maintenance grants and special grants for services, facilities and research.

Subsection 4 - Child Welfare Services

Child welfare services, which include child protection and care, services for unmarried parents, and adoption services, are provided in all provinces under provincial legislation. The programs are administered by the provincial authority or by local children's aid societies (voluntary agencies with boards of directors, operating under charter and under the general supervision of provincial departments). In Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, child welfare services are administered by the province; in Quebec they are administered by recognized voluntary agencies and institutions, religious and secular; in Ontario, a network of local children's aid societies is responsible for the services; in Nova Scotia, Manitoba, and British Columbia, services are administered by local children's aid societies in the heavily populated areas and by the province elsewhere.

Children's aid societies and the recognized agencies in Quebec receive substantial provincial grants and sometimes municipal grants and in many areas they also receive support from private subscriptions or from community chests or united funds. The cost of certain services and maintenance for children in care of a voluntary or public agency are sharable with the federal government under the Canada Assistance Plan (See page 28).

Child welfare agencies, provincial or voluntary, have the authority to investigate cases of alleged neglect and, if necessary, to apprehend a child and to bring the case before a judge upon whom rests the responsibility of deciding whether in fact the child is neglected. When neglect is proved, the court may direct that the child be returned to his parent or parents, under supervision, or be made a ward of the province or a children's aid society. Services are provided as appropriate and include services to children in their own homes, care in foster boarding homes or adoption homes, or in selected institutions. Children placed for adoption may be wards or they may be placed on the written consent of the parent. Adoptions including those arranged privately, number about 20,000 annually.

Child welfare agencies make use of the small selective institution for placement of children who are forced to be away from their own homes for a short period or who may need preparation for placement in foster homes, and emphasis is increasingly being placed on group-living homes. Institutions for children are governed by provincial child welfare legislation and by provincial or municipal public health regulations; they are generally subject to inspection and in some provinces to licensing. Sources of income may include private subscriptions, provincial grants, and maintenance payments on behalf of children in care, payable by the parents, the placing agency, or the responsible municipal or provincial department.

Services to unmarried parents include casework services to the mother and possibly to the father, legal assistance in obtaining support for the child from the father, and foster-home care or adoption services for the child. Support for unmarried mothers may be obtained under general assistance programs. In many centres, homes for unmarried mothers are operated under private or religious auspices.

Day nurseries for the children of working mothers are established only in the larger centres. Public grants to day nurseries are made in six provinces. In Ontario, the Province reimburses a municipality for 80 per cent of the costs of operating and maintenance and in 1971 under an amendment to the Day Nurseries Act, the Province may make capital grants to a municipality of up to 50 per cent of the cost of erecting a new building or an addition to or purchase of a new building. In 1971 also, Nova Scotia passed legislation to authorize provincial sharing in capital and operating costs of day nurseries registered under the Act or operated by a municipality. In Saskatchewan, provincial aid is available for the starting, development and operation of day care centres. In Alberta, provincial assistance of up to 80 per cent of costs is available under The Preventive Social Services Act, for costs of administration and operation including capital costs to municipally approved day care centres. In British Columbia, provincial payments are available, under certain conditions of eligibility, to cover fees or to assist parents with fees, and in Manitoba, provincial assistance is available under The Social Allowances Act for special care including care in an approved day nursery or in a private home. Day care centres operated under voluntary and private auspices are subject to licensing.

Subsection 5 - Newfoundland's Schooling Allowances Program

The Province of Newfoundland introduced its Parents Supplement (Schooling Allowances) Program in 1966. Under this scheme, an annual benefit of \$15 was paid in semi-annual instalments for each eligible child who was registered at and attending a school other than a trade school or university. The annual benefit was raised to \$20 as from April 1971. There was no age limit specified in the legislation but the allowance terminated when the child left school. This program was discontinued as from July 1972.

Subsection 6 - The Province of Quebec's Family Allowances Program

The Province of Quebec introduced its own family allowances program under legislation enacted in 1967. Under this plan, the following allowances are paid at the end of each six-month period to persons satisfying the relationship and residence requirements in respect of children under 16 years of age: \$15 for one child, \$32.50 for two children, \$52.50 for three children, \$77.50 for four, \$107.50 for five, \$142.50 for six, and an extra \$35 for each child after the sixth. These allowances are increased by \$5 for each child between the ages of 12 and 16 years. To qualify for the allowances, children must be attending school regularly from the time when they are first required to do so, unless prevented by physical or mental infirmity. The allowances supplement those paid under the federal scheme. Payments are made on June 1 and December 1 of each year. The program is administered by the Department of Social Affairs.

Subsection 7 - Quebec Schooling Allowances

The federal government does not provide youth allowances in Quebec, which has had its own program, called Schooling Allowances, since 1961. With the introduction of the federal youth allowances scheme, Quebec agreed to make certain changes in its schooling allowances program so that it would be comparable to the federal measure.

Monthly allowances of \$10 are payable with respect to dependent youths aged 16 and 17 who are in school full time or prevented from full time school attendance by mental or physical infirmity. Parents must be resident in the province of Quebec but children may attend school or, if disabled, receive care or training anywhere inside or outside of

Canada. Allowances are suspended for July and August but are paid retroactively for these two months at the commencement of the new school year, with the exception that allowances are paid continuously throughout the year with respect to disabled youths. Should a student leave school, leave Quebec permanently, cease to be maintained, or die, the allowance will cease.

The Quebec Schooling Allowances program is financed using Federal revenues. Since 1964 when Quebec adjusted their Schooling Allowances program to conform with the Federal Youth Allowances program, that province has been compensated by a tax abatement adjusted to equal the amount that the federal government would otherwise have paid in allowances to Quebec residents.

The Quebec Schooling Allowances program is administered by the Quebec Department of Social Affairs.

Subsection 8 - Quebec Pension Plan

The Quebec Pension Plan (See Table 25) was established in 1965 as the Quebec counterpart of the Canada Pension Plan for operation in the Province of Quebec. The Canada and Quebec Plans were closely co-ordinated and operated virtually as a single program until the end of 1972.

In 1972 the Province of Quebec amended its plan to make changes to come into effect on January 1, 1973. Maximum escalation under the Pension Index was raised from 2 per cent to 3 per cent. Maximum pensionable earnings were increased from \$5,500 in 1972 to \$5,900 in 1973; these ceilings will rise to \$6,100 in 1974 to \$6,300 in 1975. The widow's pension, the disabled widower's pension for pensioners under 65 and the disability pension were all increased in that the flat rate portion of these pensions which was \$27.60 a month in 1972 was increased to \$80.00 in 1973. The amount of orphan's benefit and the benefit for a disabled contributor's child will no longer be reduced when the number of children in a family exceed four. The orphan's and children's benefits will be fixed at \$29.00 a month from January 1974. The retirement test was altered as well; commencing in 1973 a retirement pensioner under age 70 will be entitled to earn \$1,020 annually and still receive the full amount of his pension and when his earnings are over \$1,020 the pension will be reduced by 50 cents for each dollar earned in excess of this amount.

The Canada and Quebec Pension Plans differ in certain respects from January 1973. Administrative arrangements have been made to deal with dual contributors.

TABLE 25 - QUEBEC PENSION PLAN, TOTAL NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES AT DECEMBER 31
AND GROSS AMOUNT PAID, BY YEAR, 1967-1971

Year	Retirement pensions	Commutated pensions	Survivor's Benefits						Disability Pensions		Total
			Widow's pensions(1)	Disabled widower's pensions	Orphan's pensions	Combined pensions	Death benefits(1)	Disabled contributor's pensions	Dependent children's pensions		
<u>TOTAL NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES</u>											
1967	2,969	314	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,283
1968	10,423	498	2,020	-	3,059	-	-	2,298	-	-	18,298
1969	24,042	628	6,163	-	8,306	-	-	7,410	-	-	46,549
1970	44,700	748	11,623	3	13,935	-	-	14,570	475	485	86,539
1971	59,702	776	17,860	7	20,207	51	-	22,956	2,040	1,744	125,343
<u>GROSS AMOUNT PAID (\$000)</u>											
1967	181.5	42.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	223.7
1968	1,039.3	29.6	855.1	-	529.4	-	-	1,083.3	-	-	3,536.7
1969	3,829.4	21.9	3,998.1	0.2	2,357.6	-	-	2,336.9	-	-	12,544.2
1970	10,273.4	23.1	7,794.4	2.7	4,340.8	-	-	3,190.8	319.4	102.0	26,045.5
1971	11,568.6	4.9	12,215.0	6.6	6,474.3	19.9	-	3,863.2	2,644.0	710.0	43,506.5

(1) Commuted Pensions and Death Benefits are paid in one lump sum. The data represent the total number of Commuted Pensions paid as of January 1967 and the total number of Death Benefits paid as of February 1968.

SOURCE: Statistical Bulletin, Quebec Pension Board, Fourth Quarter 1971.

Section 4 - International Welfare and Social Security

Canada is actively involved in the social development activities of the United Nations and in the work of a number of international voluntary agencies in the social welfare field. Canada is a member of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund. In addition, the Canadian government, together with provincial governments and agencies, participates actively in the work of several international voluntary organizations including the International Council on Social Welfare and the International Union of Family Organizations. At present Canadians occupy the presidency of both organizations.

The Department of National Health and Welfare, through the programs of the Canadian International Development Agency, assists in the planning and implementation of a number of social welfare projects in developing countries, provides advisors for services abroad, and arranges for training for students and government officials when recommended by their governments.

A Convention on Social Security between Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany became effective May 1, 1972. The general purpose of the convention is to ensure that rights acquired under certain social security programs in one country are not lost by persons who migrate to and perhaps become citizens of the other country.

Discussions looking toward bilateral agreements on social security have been held with the United Kingdom, Italy and the United States. Australia has proposed an agreement with Canada. A number of other countries have expressed interest in possible agreements.

Canadian officials engaged in social security participate in the work of the International Social Security Association and the social security program of the International Labour Organization. For some years, Canada has had observer status at meetings of the Inter-American Social Security Association.

PART II - UNIFORM LEGISLATION GOVERNING
PRIVATE PENSION PLANS

The enactment of the Canada and Quebec Pension Plans emphasized the need for uniform private pension legislation across Canada. Ontario amended the Ontario Pension Benefits Act with effect from July 30, 1965, and Quebec enacted the Supplemental Pension Plans Act with effect from July 15, 1965. The Pension Benefits Act of Alberta came into force on January 1, 1967, and that of Saskatchewan was assented to on April 1, 1967. The provincial legislation governs all pension plans operating on and after the effective date in the particular province. Similar legislation at the federal level, the Pension Benefits Standards Act, was assented to on March 23, 1967, and is applicable only to those pension plans having members employed in works, undertakings, and businesses (generally, banks and interprovincial transportation and communication) that are under federal jurisdiction.

Under these Acts, basic standards have been established with which pension funds or plans organized and administered to provide a pension benefit to employees must comply in order to receive registration, and they are not allowed to operate in these provinces or in the federal areas of responsibility unless they have received registration.

By agreement, each of the provinces mentioned above recognizes similar legislation of the others, so that a pension plan that has been registered and reports in one province does not have to seek registration or duplicate all its reporting procedures in another of these provinces if it extends its operations to employees in that other province.

The legislation requires that an employee's benefits under a pension plan become fully vested (i.e., he has full entitlement to those benefits, which will be paid to him on retirement) when he reaches age 45 and has completed either a minimum of ten years of membership in a pension plan or ten years of service with the one employer. Moreover, should the employee leave his job or resign his membership in the plan prior to retirement, at least 75 per cent of his total benefits under the plan must be locked-in for purposes of his pension, allowing him to withdraw no more than 25 per cent of the commuted value of those benefits in a lump sum. These rules apply as from the qualification date established under the legislation or from the date the plan was established if it commenced operations after the qualification date.

Other provisions of this legislation are intended to ensure the full solvency of these pension plans within a specified period of time, to restrict the types of investments which may be made by the pension fund, to provide that an employee's pension rights are portable if he should change his job, and to establish that each interested party to a pension plan is adequately informed as to the provisions of the plan.

PART III - GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES ON HEALTH
AND SOCIAL WELFARE

In the years ended March 31, 1963-71, expenditures by all levels of government on health and social welfare rose from \$3,898,500,000 to an estimated high of \$10,027,000,000, approximately two and a half times as much. If these figures are adjusted to take account of the growth in population, the increase in per capita expenditures - from \$208 to \$466 - was about 124 per cent. Government expenditures may also be measured in relation to major economic indicators; on this basis, annual government expenditures on health and social welfare over the 1963-68 period remained relatively stable, fluctuating between 11.5 and 12.9 per cent of net national income and between 8.6 and 9.7 per cent of gross national product. Since 1968, however, they have tended to rise from year to year. Tables 26 and 27 set out related statistics.

The federal share of health and social welfare expenditures fell from 68.8 per cent in 1962-63 to 57.8 per cent in 1970-71, the provincial share rose from 28.2 per cent to 40.1 per cent, and municipal outlays declined from 3.0 per cent to 2.1 per cent.

Compared with the previous year, 1969-70, health and social welfare expenditures by all levels of government increased by \$1,450,000,000 or close to 17 per cent. This may be compared to the rise of \$1,178,000,000 or 16 per cent in 1969-70 over 1968-69. Expenditures by the federal and provincial governments increased by 14.6 and 20.8 per cent respectively from 1969-70 to 1970-71. The main items causing this rise included higher disbursements under the Old Age Security and Guaranteed Income Supplement programs, principally because of the lowering of the eligible age and increase in the monthly benefits paid, the greater expenditure incurred under the Canada Assistance Plan, much higher expenditures under the Unemployment Insurance Act, increases under the Canada Pension Plan, greater outlays for health and welfare for the Indian and Eskimo populations, expenditures which continue to rise under the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act, and the Medical Care Act.

TABLE 26 - TOTAL, PER CAPITA, AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES ON HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE, BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT, YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 1963-71

Year ended March 31	Federal	Provincial	Municipal	Total
Total Expenditures				
	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000
1963	2,683.5	1,097.7	117.3	3,898.5
1964	2,801.0	1,166.8	101.2	4,069.1
1965	2,969.7	1,376.1	108.2	4,454.0
1966	2,883.5	1,714.3	129.6	4,727.4
1967	3,243.6	2,013.8	127.0	5,384.4
1968	3,915.5	2,391.1	138.2	6,444.9
1969	4,414.3	2,776.7	179.2	7,370.2
1970(a)	5,057.5	3,325.7	194.0	8,577.2
1971(a)	5,796.2	4,017.3	213.5	10,027.0
Per Capita Expenditures				
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1963	143.44	58.68	6.27	208.39
1964	146.95	61.22	5.31	213.48
1965	152.92	70.86	5.57	229.35
1966	145.80	86.68	6.56	239.04
1967	160.88	99.90	6.30	267.08
1968	190.55	116.37	6.73	313.65
1969	211.61	130.65	7.57	349.83
1970(a)	238.79	157.02	9.16	404.97
1971(a)	269.59	186.85	9.93	466.37
Percentage Distribution				
1963	68.8	28.2	3.0	100.0
1964	68.8	28.7	2.5	100.0
1965	66.7	30.9	2.4	100.0
1966	61.0	36.3	2.7	100.0
1967	60.2	37.4	2.4	100.0
1968	60.8	37.1	2.1	100.0
1969	60.5	37.3	2.2	100.0
1970(a)	59.2	38.7	2.1	100.0
1971(a)	57.8	40.1	2.1	100.0

(a) Includes or based on estimated data.

TABLE 27 - EXPENDITURES OF ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT
ON HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE IN RELATION TO NET
NATIONAL INCOME AND GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT,
YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 1963 TO 1971

Year ended March 31	Government expenditures on health and social welfare		
	Amount	Per cent of net national income	Per cent of gross national product
	(\$ millions)		
1963	3,898.5	12.5	9.5
1964	4,069.1	12.2	9.2
1965	4,454.0	12.3	9.2
1966	4,727.4	11.8	8.8
1967	5,384.4	11.5	8.6
1968	6,444.9	12.9	9.7
1969	7,370.2	13.3	10.1
1970	8,577.2(a)	13.9	10.6
1971	10,027.0(a)	15.4	11.6

(a) Estimated.

The relative federal declines, compared to provincial gains in recent years, have been caused to a substantial degree by increasing hospital expenditures by the provincial governments augmented by the effect of the "opting out" arrangements made available to the provinces. Under the Established Programs (Interim Arrangements) Act, a province may choose to receive contributions from the federal government in the form of a tax abatement and an equalization payment in lieu of a direct federal contribution under the program. The opting-out arrangements have the effect, in this presentation, of showing an increase in provincial government expenditure while the federal fiscal payment is treated not as an expenditure but as a transfer payment. Thus, provincial expenditures include gross outlays by Quebec whereas the federal expenditures on health and social welfare do not include the large sums paid or transferred to that province under the Established Programs (Interim Arrangements) Act and other fiscal arrangements.

The proportion of government expenditures on health and social welfare taken up by health programs continues to grow; in 1962-63 such programs accounted for \$1,247,000,000 or 32 per cent and by 1970-71 they amounted to an estimated \$4,387,000,000 or 44 per cent.

An outline of the principal federal income maintenance programs for 1970-71 shows the magnitude of the major programs and services - Family Allowances payments amounted to \$560,000,000, Old Age Security payments to \$1,627,000,000 plus another \$280,000,000 under the Guaranteed Income Supplement program, Unemployment Insurance benefits to \$758,000,000 and veterans pensions and allowances to \$214,000,000 and \$89,000,000 respectively. In addition, payments under the Youth Allowances program, which commenced in September 1964, amounted to \$60,000,000 not including \$22,000,000 under Quebec's program of schooling allowances which is financed by a federal fiscal transfer. In 1967-68, Quebec inaugurated its own family allowances program supplementing the federal scheme (see page 57).

Canada Assistance Plan expenditures in 1970-71 were \$391,000,000. To this should be added an estimated \$200.3 million transferred to Quebec under the Established Programs (Interim Arrangements) Act. Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards spent \$230,000,000 on cash benefits for pensions and compensation.

In the field of health, federal grants to the provinces under the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act totalled \$734,000,000. Hospital construction grants to the provinces and municipalities were terminated on March 31, 1970. Provincial expenditures on hospital care were estimated at \$1,825,000,000 and expenditures on other health services at \$990,000,000. In addition, provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards paid \$75,000,000 for medical aid and hospitalization, and municipal governments spent an estimated \$100,000,000 on health

PART IV - INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF SOCIAL
SECURITY EXPENDITURES

Many industrially advanced countries have a wide range of social security programs to protect individuals, and it is worthwhile to compare the relative importance attached to programs of certain types in various countries. The Department of National Health and Welfare has over the years made comparative studies of social security expenditures in New Zealand, the United Kingdom, Australia, the United States, and Canada. In these studies social security expenditures include income-security payments and payments for health and welfare services.

An economic indicator often used to measure the extent of a nation's diversion of resources into social security expenditures is the Gross National Product. Table 28 provides a comparison of expenditures on programs related to social security in terms of percentages of Gross National Product for the United States, the United Kingdom, New Zealand, Australia, and Canada for the fiscal years 1961-62 to 1966-67.

TABLE 28 - GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON SOCIAL SECURITY
AS A PERCENTAGE OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, SELECTED
COUNTRIES, FISCAL YEARS 1961-62 TO 1966-67

Country	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	%	%	%	%	%	%
New Zealand	12.4	11.9	11.5	11.1	11.0	11.1
United Kingdom	10.1	10.2	10.8	10.5	11.4	11.6
Canada	9.6	9.5	9.1	9.2	8.8	9.1
Australia	8.3	8.0	7.9	7.6	7.8	7.8
United States	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.7	7.0	7.8

Canada has occupied the central position among the five countries throughout the period and indeed since 1958-59 New Zealand, which until 1964-65 led in percentage terms, was supplanted by the United Kingdom in the final two years of the period. The United States' proportion increased to match Australia's in 1966-67.

The main categories of benefits covered and their proportional share of total social security expenditures in each of the five countries in the fiscal year 1966-67 are shown in Table 29.

TABLE 29 - PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SOCIAL SECURITY EXPENDITURES, BY TYPE OF BENEFIT, SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1966-67

Type of benefit	Canada	Australia	New Zealand	United Kingdom	United States
	%	%	%	%	%
Old Age Benefit	21.0	26.0	28.8	33.9	35.3
Survivors' Benefits	0.9	3.3	2.6	3.3	14.3
Family Allowances	11.7	11.6	17.1	3.6	-
Unemployment Benefits	11.4	0.6	0.1	2.7	4.7
Disability Benefits	1.0	4.6	2.2	7.4	5.7
Workmen's Compensation	3.0	5.6	1.7	2.5	2.5
Maternity Benefits	-	0.4	0.3	0.9	-
Health Services	37.7	33.7	37.5	33.1	20.6
Veterans Pensions and Allowances	5.7	12.0	7.1	2.7	7.7
Other	7.2	2.2	2.6	9.9	9.2
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

It can be seen from Table 29 that all countries expend a large proportion of their social security budgets on old age benefits. On the other hand, outlays for maternity benefits appear quite low, which may be due to the recipients being included in programs classified under different headings.

When the above expenditures are separated into expenditures on social welfare programs and on health services, an interesting presentation appears from which overall trends may be studied. Tables 30 and 31 relate expenditures, first for social welfare and second for health services, as percentages of total social security expenditures in each of the five countries studied for the fiscal years 1961-62 to 1966-67.

TABLE 30 - EXPENDITURE ON SOCIAL WELFARE AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL SOCIAL SECURITY EXPENDITURE BY GOVERNMENTS, FISCAL YEARS 1961-62 TO 1966-67

Country	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Canada	69.4	67.9	67.1	65.2	64.3	62.3
Australia	68.4	67.6	68.4	67.3	66.5	66.7
New Zealand	69.8	68.2	67.5	65.1	63.7	62.5
United Kingdom	66.4	66.5	67.4	66.1	67.3	66.9
United States	81.6	81.1	80.4	79.9	80.1	79.4

TABLE 31 - EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH AS A PERCENTAGE
OF TOTAL SOCIAL SECURITY EXPENDITURE BY
GOVERNMENTS, FISCAL YEARS 1961-62 TO 1966-67

Country	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Canada	30.6	32.1	32.9	34.8	35.7	37.7
Australia	31.6	32.4	31.6	32.7	33.5	33.3
New Zealand	30.2	31.8	32.5	34.9	36.3	37.5
United Kingdom	33.6	33.5	32.6	33.9	32.7	33.1
United States	18.4	18.9	19.6	20.1	19.9	20.6

From the above tables it can be seen that the proportion of total social security expenditures related to social welfare was declining in Canada, Australia and New Zealand, with the complementary outlays on health showing increases. The situation in the United Kingdom and the United States remained relatively stable over the 1961-62 to 1966-67 period.

